

62.47

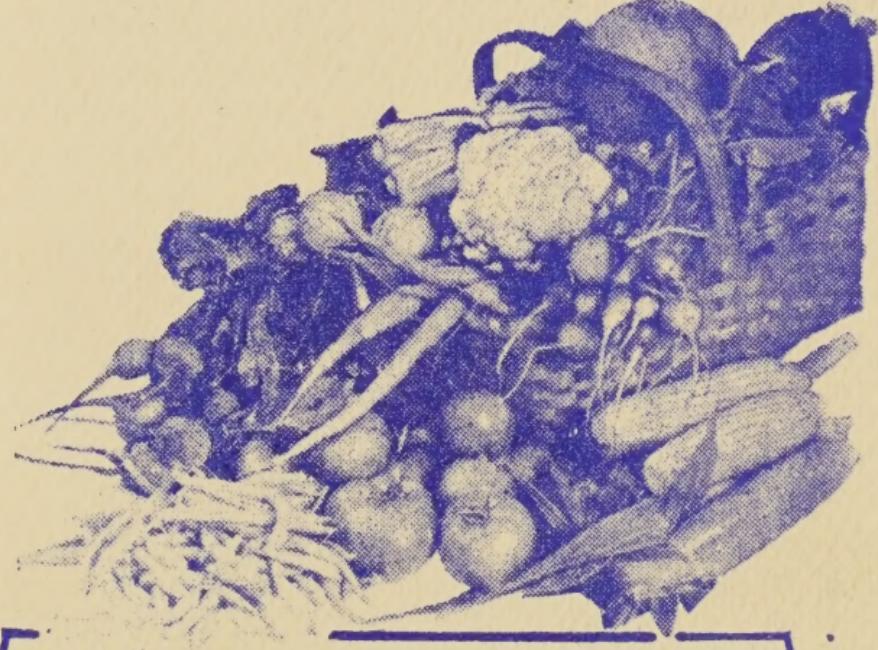
~~1956~~

"To Grow
The Best -

PLANT THE BEST"

A
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET OF

Garden VEGETABLES



United States Seed Co.
417 North 3rd St.
St. Louis 2, Mo.

U. S. BRAND



INDEX

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Beans, bush | p. 1 to 4 |
| " pole | p. 4 to 6 |
| " lima | p. 6 to 8 |
| Peas | p. 8 to 11 |
| Sweet Corn | p. 11 to 13 |
| Popcorn | p. 13 |
| Asparagus | p. 13 |
| Artichoke | p. 14 |
| Broccoli | p. 14 |
| Brussel Sprouts | p. 14 |
| Beet and Chard | p. 14 to 15 |
| Cabbage | p. 15 to 17 |
| Carrot | p. 17 to 18 |
| Cauliflower | p. 18 |
| Collards | p. 18 |
| Corn Salad | p. 18 |
| Celeriac | p. 19 |
| Celery | p. 19 |
| Chicory | p. 19 |
| Dill | p. 20 |
| Cucumber | p. 20 to 21 |
| Cantaloupe | p. 22 to 23 |
| Egg Plant | p. 23 |
| Endive | p. 23 |
| Kale | p. 24 |
| Kohlrabi | p. 24 |
| Leek | p. 25 |
| Lettuce | p. 25 to 26 |
| Mustard | p. 26 to 27 |
| Okra | p. 27 |
| Onion | p. 27, 28, 29 |
| Parsnip | p. 29 |
| Parsley | p. 29 |
| Pepper | p. 30 to 31 |
| Pumpkin | p. 31 to 32 |
| Radish | p. 32 to 33 |
| Rhubarb | p. 33 to 34 |
| Salsify | p. 34 |
| Spinach | p. 34 to 35 |
| Squash | p. 36, 37, 38 |
| Tomato | p. 38, 39, 40, 41 |
| Turnip, Rutabaga | p. 41 to 42 |
| Watermelon | p. 42, 43, 44 |
| Herbs | p. 45 |

BEANS

(Shipping and Canning Types) (Dwarf or Snap Green Pod Types)

CULTURE: Garden beans are tender and shouldn't be planted until the ground warms up in the spring. Beans do better in soil that is loamy and not too heavy. Too much moisture should be avoided, and they should not be cultivated when wet. Plant in 24 inch rows and space about 6 inches apart in the row. Home garden types should be planted successively about two weeks apart in the spring. Shipping types are planted for spring and fall markets only. Asgrow Black Valentine Stringless (Improved Type)

—A selection out of Black Valentine Stringless with a new look—more slender, longer-looking, deeper green pod with a more concentrated harvest. Pods are 6" long, slim and oval in diameter, nearly straight, with curling stringless tip. Bush is about 18" tall, spreading, and vigorous. Seed is black and slender. 55 days.

Bountiful — A flat-podded, fine quality shipping type, which is uniform, attractive, and very early. Bush is about 16 inches tall, erect, light green. Pods are about 6½ inches long by ½ inch wide, light green, flat, straight, stringless, smooth, and of good quality. Seed is straw colored with brown eye, and is excellent for baking or soups. 50 days.

Contender — Excellent new USDA variety for Southern shippers and gardeners. Resistant to common bean mosaic and mildew, heat tolerant, heavy-yielding, attractive, good quality. Pods are about 8" long, oval, dark green, stringless, slightly curving. Seed is light gray and brown mottled.

Green Shipper — Our own introduction, selected out of Logan but taller, later, more uniform, bearing pods well up out of the dirt. An attractive snap bean for canning and shipping; resistant to common bean mosaic. Pods are about 6" long, round in diameter, stringless, crisp, straight, smooth, deep green. Yield is heavy and concentrated. Plants resemble Topcrop but are taller and deeper green. 55 days.

Plentiful — Black seeded shipping type similar to Bountiful but with slightly longer, thicker, darker pods of fine quality and flavor. Plant is about 18 inches tall, productive, and moderately disease-resistant. Pods are about 7½ inches long by 7/16 inches wide, thick flat, dark green, stringless and crisp. Seed is oval, black. 50 days.

Seminole — A new disease-resistant snap bean bred by the Everglades Experiment Station in Florida. Pods are deep green, smooth, firm, straight, round in diameter, and stringless, resembling Tendergreen but thicker like Topcrop yet smooth.

Tendergreen Improved—A mosaic resistant, higher-yielding, uniform type of Tendergreen with slightly longer, slim, straight, attractive, 6" pods of dark green color. Bush is tall and spreading like Black Valentine Stringless, and bears pods all over the plant in successive set-ons offering several pickings. Seed is oblong, brownish-purple. 55 days. Pods are round in diameter without appearing thick.

BEANS

(Green-Pod Snap Beans—Continued)

Tenderlong 15 — Another mosaic resistant, high-yielding snap bean for canning and shipping. Harvest is more concentrated than Tendergreen Improved, but total yield is about the same. Pods are slightly thicker in appearance, and are borne lower and in a cluster on the plant. Bush is more compact, and leaves are darker and less smooth than Tendergreen. Seed is purplish-black, oblong. 55 days.

Topcrop — New disease-resistant, Tendergreen type which will prove valuable to canners, shippers, and gardeners alike. Immune to common mosaic and with some resistance to bean virus diseases. Plants are about 16 inches tall, somewhat spreading, outstandingly productive, medium green. Pods are about 6 inches long, round and thick, very meaty, straight, stringless, medium green, of good appearance and flavor. Seed is oval, brown mottled. 50 days.

Wade — This new resistant variety looks, grows, and sets on like regular Tendergreen, but the plants are taller and more productive, the leaves are larger and deeper green, the yields equal or exceed any other variety. On fertile soil with a long growing season, the productivity of Wade is tremendous. Bushes set pods high, low, and in the middle of the plants. Pods are round in diameter, smooth and straight, deep green, about 6" long, crisp, firm, and stringless. 55 days to first picking. Seed is mahogany red, oblong.

HOME GARDEN TYPES:

Burpees Improved Stringless (Landreth Stringless) — An improved type of the old Burpees Stringless Green Pod, which is especially popular with home gardeners and used by some canners. This is the most productive variety grown, and flavor and quality are good. Bush is about 16 inches tall. Pods are about 5 inches long, round, thick, stringless, medium green. Seed is brown, kidney shaped. 52 days.

Commodore — Also called **Dwarf Kentucky Wonder**, because of its similarity to Kentucky Wonder Pole in size and flavor. An excellent home garden bean. Plant is about 18 inches tall, upright, and very prolific. Pods are 9 to 10 inches long, round, brittle, stringless, slightly curving, medium green. Seeds are long, slim, dark red. 55 days.

Dwarf Horticultural (Ruby Strain) — A snap and green shell bean for home gardeners. Plants yield well, stand about 14 inches high. Pods are about 4 inches long, very broad, thick-flat, straight, stringless, medium green at picking stage, but showing red splashes at maturity. Seed is large, oval, pinkish buff streaked with maroon. 54 days.

Dwarf Horticultural (Taylor Strain) — Similar to regular Dwarf Horticultural in bush and appearance, but pods average about 2 inches longer and are stringy. Quality is good, and this variety is popular in the east for snap, green shell, and canning uses. 55 days.

BEANS

(Green-Pod Snap Beans—Continued)

Giant Stringless (Long Pod Strain) — A very fine garden and canning bean, attractive, well-flavored, and productive. Bush is about 16 inches tall, medium green. Pods are about 7 inches or more in length, round, thick and fleshy, stringless, of good quality and appearance. Seed is yellow, long, cylindrical. 55 days.

Ranger — A Refugee-type green pod variety with white seeds which make this an excellent shell bean also. Resistant to mosaic and mildew, vigorous and prolific. Plants are about 14 inches tall, spreading, with half-runners, pointed leaves. Pods are 4½ to 5 inches long, round, straight, stringless, light green, well concentrated. Seed is white and cylindrical. 55 days.

Red Valentine Stringless — Fine home garden variety, well-flavored, stringless, and productive. Plant is about 15 inches tall, light green. Pods are round, light green, thick-oval, stringless, somewhat curved. Seed is purplish red, splashed with buff. 54 days.

Sulphur — A vigorous, well-flavored home garden variety with branching, productive vines about 17 inches tall. Pods are about 5 inches long, round and plump, nearly straight, light green, stringy. Seed is plump, oval, sulphur colored, brownish eye. 55 days.

Tennessee Green Pod — An early, popular, fine-flavored garden variety. Bush is about 15 inches tall, dark green, sturdy, very productive. Pods are nearly 7 inches long, broad, and flat, straight, somewhat fibrous and stringy, but with excellent flavor and cooking qualities, like Kentucky Wonder. Seed is greenish brown, flat. 52 days.

White Half Runner — A white-seeded, green podded bean of excellent cooking qualities, used by home gardeners in many sections as both a green pod and a shell bean. A hardy climbing, prolific plant reaching 4 to 5 feet tall on fertile soils but issuing only a short runner on light, sandy soil. Bush is about 16 inches in Idaho with a runner about 18 inches long. It blooms and bears until frost-killed. Pods are thick-flat, 4 to 4½ inches long, somewhat stringy, blunt-ended. Seed is all white. 65 days.

BEANS

(Baking, Soup, and Dry Shell Varieties)

Dark Red Kidney — Used in dry state in baking, soup, and chili. Has fine edible qualities. Bush is about 16 to 18 inches tall, erect, compact, medium green, quite prolific. Pods are almost 6 inches long, flat, broad, stringy, not edible. Seed is large and thick, kidney-shaped, dark red. 90 days.

Great Northern — Popular baking and soup variety of dry shell bean. Plant grows about 12 inches tall and spread with short runners as it grows, very productive, hardy, dark green. Pods are only 4 inches long by ½ inch wide, oval, tough, stringy, not edible. Seed is oval, fairly large, white, has very good cooking qualities. 90 days.

BEANS

(Baking, Soup—Continued)

Michigan Navy, Mitchelite Strain—The most widely grown commercial variety for dry use. Plant is about 18 inches tall, spreading, with some sunners, very prolific and hardy. Pods are about 3 inches long by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, flat, thick, inedible. Seed is small, rounded oval, white, with good cooking qualities. 95 days.

Pinto—Used extensively in making chili. Plant is short and spreading, tending to runners like Great Northern. Pods are about 4 inches long, flat, stringy and tough, not edible. Seed is oblong, buff colored with brown splashing. 95 days.

Yellow or Wax-Podded Bush Beans

CULTURE: Same as for green pods, but these require a richer soil and more protection from disease and insects, which can quickly spoil the attractive yellow pods.

Cherokee Wax—For shipping and home garden, this is the choice of all wax pods in quality, size, and yield. Similar to Black Valentine Stringless, except in pod color. Plant is large, erect, and very productive, about 17 inches tall. Pods are golden, oval, long and slender, straight, stringless, measure 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long by $\frac{3}{8}$ wide, crisp and attractive. Seed is slender and black. 52 days.

Improved Golden Wax (Top Notch)—The Top Notch strain is an improvement over the old Golden Wax variety, and very popular with home gardeners and home canners. Plant is about 15 inches tall, erect, fairly productive. Pods are about 5 inches long, flattened oval, straight, stringless and brittle. Quality and flavor are good. Seed is white with brown eye. 52 days.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—Excellent shipping type of wax pod bean. Plants are about 15 inches tall, dark green, erect, fairly productive. Pods are about 6 inches long, slim and round like a pencil, fleshy, crisp, brittle, and stringless, bright yellow, attractive and uniform. Seed is black, oblong. 54 days.

Puregold Wax—A mosaic-resistant, high yielding Brittle Wax type with 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inch pods, straight, crisp, stringless, golden yellow, round in diameter. Seed is white with faint brown eye. 63 days.

Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax)—Fine canning variety of wax beans. Plants are about 16 inches tall, erect and spreading. Pods are 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, round, slightly curved, brittle, crisp, meaty, stringless. Seed is white with brown eye. 52 days.

POLE BEANS

CULTURE: Pole beans need a warmer, richer soil than the bush varieties, and a longer growing season. They should be set out about 3 feet apart each way, planting 3 or 4 beans to a hill and thinning to 2 plants to each pole after vines are started up their supports. The cornfield types may be planted

POLE BEANS

(Pole Beans—Continued)

along the rows of corn, and will climb up the corn stalks.

CORNFIELD TYPES:

Genuine Cornfield—A distinct variety from Striped Creaseback, more productive, and longer podded. Vines grow up to 6 feet tall and climb well, keep blooming and bearing over a long period. Pods are about 6 inches long, broad and oval, thick, meaty, tender, excellent quality and flavor when picked at right stage. Seed oval, tan with brown striping. 65 days.

Missouri Wonder—Popular for green shell use, but pod quality is only fair. Vines are about 6 feet long, climb well, and are quite productive. Pods are about 5½ inches long, thick oval, stringy and fibrous, medium green. Seed is large, plump oval, cinnamon gray splashed with brown. 65 days.

Red Speckled Cut Short—An old favorite cornfield variety, which has good flavor and quality when picked young. Vines are 4½ to 5 feet long, climb well, keep bearing all season. Pods are about 3½ inches long, round, straight, fleshy, stringless when young. Seed is tan splashed with reddish streaks and eye, oval. 75 days.

St. Louis White Perfection—An excellent market garden variety with long, attractive pods of good eating quality. Dry shell beans are also of good size and cooking qualities. Vines are about 5 feet tall, climb well, very productive and bear over a long season. Pods are 8 to 8½ inches long, round oval, tender and brittle, straight and stringless, medium green. Seed is rounded, medium size, white. 64 days.

Striped Creaseback—An old cornfield type used for snap beans. The vines of Striped Creaseback are about 5 feet tall, climb well, hardy. Pods are about 5½ inches long, almost round, straight, stringy, medium green. Seed is tan splashed with black, considerably darker than Genuine Cornfield. 70 days.

OTHER POLE VARIETIES:

Blue Lake Stringless—Also called **White Creaseback**. An improved stringless podded, quality pole variety. Plant is about 5 feet tall, vigorous, dark green, climbs well. Pods are about 6 inches long by ¾ inches wide, round, stringless, fibreless, tender, and of good quality, medium green in color, fine for canning and freezing. Seed is small, white, kidney-shaped. 65 days.

Ideal Market—A good quality home garden bean. Vines are about 5 feet long, climb well and keep bearing. Pods are about 6 inches long, round and slender, straight, stringless, fleshy, and of very fine quality and appearance. Seed is small and black. 65 days.

Kentucky Wonder—The most widely used and best known pole bean, popular especially for its fine flavor and quality when young. Vines are 6 to 7

POLE BEANS

Other Pole Varieties (Continued)

feet long, large, long-bearing, hardy and dark green. Pods are 8 to 9 inches long, almost round, slightly curved and twisting, roughened, slightly stringy, tender and brittle, medium green. Seed is flat, oval, brown. 65 days.

Kenutcky Wonder Wax—Good quality wax-podded pole variety for home gardeners. Vines are about 5 feet long, productive, medium green. Pods are about 7 inches long, light yellow, thick flat, almost stringless, brittle, tender, fleshy, well-flavored. Seed is shiny dark brown, oval, flat. 70 days.

London Horticultural, Long Pod — A selection from regular London Horticultural, having considerably longer pods and larger-sized beans for shell use. Vines are about 5 feet tall, dark green, climbing, vigorous and productive. Pods are about 7 inches long, thick oval, about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, somewhat curved, stringless, dark green at picking stage, red-streaked at shell stage. Quality and flavor of the snap pods is good, and the shell beans are fine eating. Seed is large, almost round, buff splashed with red. 73 days.

McCaslan — A very good quality snap and shell pole variety. Vines are about 5 feet tall, medium green, produce well and long. Pods are 7 inches or more, $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, flat, somewhat curved, stringless when young, brittle and tender, dark green. Seed is oblong, ivory, small. 65 days.

Tennessee Wonder, Long Pod — Also called **Egg Harbor**. A popular variety with fine large pods for home gardeners. Vines are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, fairly productive, green with purplish shading. Pods are 8 to 9 inches long, round, straight, nearly stringless, tender, brittle, fair quality, good appearance. Seed is long oval, gray-buff with black eye and striping. 68 days.

White Kentucky No. 191 (U. S. No. 4) — A very fine snap-bean pole variety for market gardeners, more productive than regular White Seed Kentucky and resistant to several forms of bean rust. Vines are about 6 feet long, well-foliated, dark green, vigorous. Pods are 8 inches long, thick flat, tender and stringless, fibreless, silver green, very good quality. Seed is flat and white. 63 days.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

CULTURE: Same as for bush green and wax pod varieties, except that limas need a warmer, richer soil for best production. They prefer warm dry weather so may be planted later in the spring. Sow with eye down for best germination.

SMALL SEED TYPES:

Cangreen or Green Seeded Henderson — A canning and freezing type which is also suitable for home and market garden. Resembles regular Henderson Bush Lima but the dry seed is green instead of white, making the dry beans much more attractive. Bush is about 16 inches high, erect, very productive. Pods are about 3 inches long, broad and flat, slightly curved, contain 3 to 4 seeds. Dry seed is small, flat, pale green. 67 Days.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

(Continued)

Dixie Butterpea, White — A miniature lima of excellent qualities, and especially well received by gardeners in the South. Early, productive, well-flavored, deserving of popularity. Bushes are about 18 inches high, very vigorous, dark green, extremely prolific. Pods are only 2 inches long and contain about 4 pea-size little lima beans. Dry seed is thick-oval, small, white. 60 days.

Dixie Butterpea, Speckled — A miniature lima similar to the White Butterpea in size, maturity, pod length and appearance. The seed is reddish-brown speckled with dark brown. Equally as fine as the white variety. 60 days.

Henderson Bush Lima — Principal home, market garden, and canning variety among the limas, because of its uniform quality, productiveness, and disease-resistance. Bush is about 16 inches high, erect, dark green and thick. Pods are 3 to 3½ inches long by ¾ inch wide, flat and broad, somewhat curved, dark green, contain 3 to 4 seeds. Seed is white, flat and thin, small. 65 days.

Jackson Wonder — A hardy, productive speckled lima which is popular with gardeners in the South. Bush is about 18 inches high, thick and spreading, dark green, very prolific. Pods are about 3 inches long by ¾ inches wide, flat and broad, dark green, with 3 to 4 seeds per pod. Seed is buff colored, speckled with black. 68 days.

LARGE SEEDED TYPES:

Burpees Improved Bush Lima — Larger podded and more productive than regular Burpees Dwarf Lima, and few days earlier. Bush is about 20 inches high, dark green, thick, vigorous growth. Pods are about 5 inches long by 1 inches thick, flat and broad, medium green, contain 4 to 5 seeds. Seeds are pale green and meaty at cooking stage. Dry seeds are large, thick and flat, white. 75 days.

Fordhook Bush Lima — Principal large lima for market garden, shipping and freezing. Plant is about 18 inches tall, uniform, dark green, productive. Pods are about 4½ inches long by 1½ inches wide, plump, straight, thick, medium green, contain 3 to 4 seeds. Bean is pale green at best cooking stage and with distinctive flavor. Dry seed is white, thick oval, large. 75 days.

Fordhook 242 Bush Lima — A Fordhook type with the ability to yield under adverse weather conditions; less sensitive to soil and weather conditions than regular Fordhook. Plant is about 18 inches tall, spreading, dark green, productive over a long period. Pods are 3½ inches long by ½ inch wide, about ½ inch shorter than regular Fordhook and slightly more narrow, curved, plump, contain 3 to 4 seeds per pod. Dry seed is large, plump, oval, white. 75 days.

Peerless Bush Lima — A cross from Fordhook and Henderson, resulting in a fine variety for canning and freezing, and for gardening. Plant is small

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

(Continued)

like Henderson but pods are like Fordhook with beans about 2/3 as large as Fordhook. Bush is about 16 inches tall, prolific, dark green. Pods are 3 to 3 1/2 inches long by 1 inch wide, plump, medium green, contain 3 to 4 seeds per pod. Dry seeds are white thick-flat, medium size. 70 days.

POLE LIMA BEANS

CULTURE: Pole limas require the same warm, fairly dry growing season that bush limas need. They must be spaced out in hills about 3 feet each way and trained up on poles or strings as they grow.

SMALL SEED VARIETIES:

Florida Speckled Butter — A popular green and dry shell lima in southern gardens. Stands hot weather well, and the quality is good. Vines are often 8 feet long or more, dark green, bear over a long growing season. Pods are about 3 1/2 inches long by 7/8 inch wide, flat, medium green, smooth, contain 3 to 4 seeds per pod. Dry seed is small, flat, buff speckled with reddish brown. 85 days.

Small White Sieva — A climbing butter-bean that is well liked by gardeners because of its fine eating quality, earliness, and long-bearing season. Vines are 9 to 10 feet long, climbing, dark green, heavy-yielding. Pods are 3 inches long, flat, 3/4 inches wide, smooth, medium green. Dry seed is small, flat, white. 85 days.

LARGE SEEDED VARIETIES:

Challenger — Sometimes called Fordhook Pole because it resembles Fordhook Bush Lima in pod and bean seed. Vines are 10 to 12 feet long, very productive, climbing, medium green. Pods are about 4 1/2 inches long by 1 inch wide, plump, straight, medium green, contain 4 to 5 seeds per pod. At picking stage, seed is bright green, plump and thick. In dry stage seed is white, oval, thick. 95 days.

Giant Speckled Butter — Some gardeners call this the Christmas Lima. Most gardeners who have tried it believe it is the best pole lima available. Flavor and cooking qualities are fine. Vines are heavy, vigorous, dark green, 10 feet long. Pods are about 5 inches long, slightly curved, broad and flat, medium green, smooth. Seed is very large, pale green in eating stage. In dry state, seed is cream with red splashes, large and flat. 95 days.

King of the Garden — Also called **Large White Pole Lima**. This is a very widely used home garden and freezing variety. Vine is about 9 feet long, well-foliated, dark green, high-yielding. Pods are about 6 inches long by 1 1/4 inches wide, broad, flat, and smooth, light green, with 4 to 5 seeds per pod. Dry seed is thick flat, very large, white. 90 days.

PEAS

CULTURE: Peas may be sown in the early spring and in the fall. They require cool, growing weather but tend to rot if the soil is cold and wet during

PEAS

(Continued)

germination. Dwarf and trailing types can be sown in double rows 6 or 8 inches apart and then spaced 3 feet apart. Tall types should be spaced 4 inches apart in the row in 3 foot rows, so they can be supported by pole, string, or wire. Peas will continue to bear if picked often.

DWARF OR LOW-GROWING VARIETIES:

Dwarf Telephone — Attractive home and market garden type which is large podded and wilt-resistant. Vines are about 2 feet tall, light-green and vigorous. Pods are about 4½ inches long, broad and pointed, medium green, contain about 8 peas. Seed is large, wrinkled, green. Matures in 75 days.

Laxton Progress No. 9 — Choice of the large-podded, dwarf english peas, and a uniform strain. Used by freezers, shippers, and gardeners. Vine is only 18 inches tall, dark green. Pods are 4½ inches long, very broad, dark green, contain about 8 peas. Green peas are large, dark green, and fine-flavored. Dry seed is cream and green, flattened and wrinkled. 65 days.

Laxton Superb — Often called **Early Bird** because it is the earliest of the large-podded dwarf types. A home and market garden variety. Vines are about 20 inches tall and heavy-yielding, light green in color. Pods are about 4 inches long, thick, curved, pointed, and medium green. Green peas are large and tender. Dry seed is round, slightly dimpled, cream colored. 60 days.

Little Marvel — A popular local shipping and market variety, very productive and of good quality. Vine is about 20 inches tall. Pods average 3 inches long, blunt-ended, plump and straight, contain 7 or 8 peas each. Green peas have excellent flavor, quality and dark green color. Dry seed is green, square and wrinkled. 60 days.

Notts Excelsior — Also called **American Wonder**. An early, home garden type of good quality. Vines are about two feet tall. Pods are almost 3 inches long, straight, blunt, medium green, contain about 6 peas each. Green peas are medium size, tender and round. Dry seed is green, square, and wrinkled. 65 days.

Premium Gem — Sometimes called **McLeans Little Gem**, and favored by many home gardeners over other varieties. Vines are 2 feet tall, well-foliated and very productive. Pods are about 2½ inches long, thick and straight, blunt-ended, medium green, and contain 6 or 7 peas each. Green peas are small and tender. Dry seed is wrinkled, cream and green. 65 days.

Wando — A canning, freezing, and home garden variety bred to stand adverse weather conditions. Its resistance to heat and cold alike give it a longer planting season than other types. Vine is about 2 feet tall, vigorous and prolific. Pods are about 3 inches long, dark green color, rather slim, straight, but small for marketing fresh. Green peas are medium size, dark green, tender, and well-flavored. Dry seed is green, wrinkled. 75 days.

PEAS

(Continued)

SEMI - DWARF OR TRAILING TYPES:

Alaska Wilt Resistant — Principally a canning variety but also used for early market. Vines are about 30 inches long, light green, slim. Pods are 2½ inches long by ½ inch wide, light green, round, straight, blunt-ended, contain 6 or 7 peas. Green peas are somewhat starchy, small and round. Seed is gray green and smooth, round. 55 days.

Dwarf Grey Sugar — An edible podded variety for the home garden. Vines are wilt resistant, about 3½ feet tall, hardy, prolific. Pods are about 3 inches long, paired, light green, plump and fleshy, edible when young and tender. Seed is small, round, and gray-green. 70 days.

Everbearing — A dependable home garden variety that is wilt-resistant. Vine is about 30 inches tall, dark green, thick and coarse. Pods are about 3 inches long, dark green, slightly curved, blunt, double, contain 4 or 5 peas each. Green peas are large and sweet, medium green. Dry seed is large, flattened, and wrinkled, cream and green. 75 days.

Pedigree Extra Early — Also called **First and Best**. An early home garden type which is very prolific. Vines are about 30 inches tall, medium green. Pods are almost 3 inches long, dark green, contain 7 or 8 peas each. Green peas are medium green, tender, well-flavored. Dry seed is round, off-white, and smooth. 55 days.

Thomas Laxton — Early maturing, wilt-resistant—shipping, canning, freezing, home and market garden. Vines are about 30 inches tall, well-foliated, dark green, vigorous. Pods are dark green, straight, plump, square-ended, about 3½ inches long by ½ inch wide, contain about 7 peas each. Green peas are large and oval, tender and bright green. Dry seed is wrinkled, cream and green, rounded. 60 days.

World's Record — An early market variety of good quality. Vines are about 30 inches tall, light green and slender, rapid growing. Pods are about 3¾ inches long by ¾ inches wide, light green, mostly straight, plump, rounded point, contain 7 to 8 peas. Green peas are large, oval, light green, well-flavored. Dry seed is wrinkled, cream and green. 55 days.

TALL OR POLE PEAS:

Creole — A home garden pea developed for southern areas where regular garden peas do not thrive. Bears over a long season is hardy and resistant to mildew. Vines are about 5 feet tall, light green, prolific. Pods are about 3 inches long, medium green, plump, single and paired. Dry seed is smooth, dimpled, cream colored. 70 days.

Alderman or Dark Pod Telephone — A good quality late variety for shippers, home and truck gardeners. Vines are wilt resistant, about 5 feet tall, dark green, vigorous, coarse, hardy. Pods are up to 5 inches long by ⅜ inch wide, straight, plump, bright green, pointed, contain 8 to 10 peas. Green peas are large, almost round, dark green, fine quality and

PEAS

(Continued)

flavor. Dry seed is large, semi-round, wrinkled, light green. 75 days.

Mammoth Melting Sugar — Choice edible-pod variety for home and market garden. Vines are almost 5 feet tall, coarse, heavy, and wilt resistant. Pods are about 4½ inches long by ¾ inches wide, straight, flat, fleshy, stringless, light green, and of sweet flavor. Dry seed is large, round, smooth, creamy. 75 days.

White Marrowfat — Used mostly in dry state for soups, but also as a late home garden variety. Vines are about 5 feet tall, hardy and wilt resistant. Pods are about 3½ inches long, straight, blunt, light green, contain 6 to 8 peas. Green peas are large, round, pale green, only fair quality. Dry seed is round, smooth, cream-colored. 85 days.

SWEET CORN

(Open-Pollinated Kinds)

CULTURE: Sweet corn will rot after planting if soil is cold and wet, so delay planting until Spring is well under way. Successive plantings will keep the gardener supplied with fresh ears over a long season. Plants in 30-inch rows, 12 inches apart in the row. Keep well cultivated but do not cut roots. Corn requires fertilizer and cultivation for best results. Manure is preferable.

WHITE VARIETIES:

Country Gentleman — Standard garden variety in most parts of the country. Plant is about 7 feet tall at maturity, with slender, almost suckerless stalk. Foliage is dark green. Ears are about 8 inches long, slightly tapering, with white kernels in irregular rows. Kernels are shoe-peg type, deep and narrow. Flavor is good. 95 days.

Early Evergreen — Early type of Stowells, with ears about 8 inches long and 16 rowed. Kernels are white and deep. Quality and flavor are good. Stalks are up to 8 feet tall. 85 days.

Stowells Evergreen, Select — This is a uniform, quality strain of Stowells, widely used in gardens and in canning. Ears are about 8 inches long, 16 rowed, white kernels of good depth and quality. Stalks are about 8 feet tall. 95 days.

YELLOW VARIETIES:

Golden Bantam 8 Row — A good home garden and canning type, with ears about 7 inches long, 8 rowed. Stalks are about 5 feet tall. Kernels are yellow and large, tender and sweet. 70 days.

Golden Bantam 12 Row — Has ears averaging slightly longer than 8 row. Stalks are about 7 feet tall. Kernels are 12 to 14 rowed, tender, deep well-flavored. 80 days.

Golden Evergreen — A cross between Stowells and Golden Bantam, with 8 inch ears, 14 rows. Ears taper slightly. Kernels are deep, fairly good quality. Stalks are about 7 feet tall. 90 days.

SWEET CORN

Open Pollinated Kinds (Continued)

TABLE OR ROASTING EAR VARIETIES:

Adams Extra Early — Popular roasting ear type, with 5 foot stalks, and 8 inch ears with 12 rows to the ear. Kernels are white and tasty at table stage. Seed is white and smooth. 65 days.

Truckers Favorite — Very fine roasting ear variety with resistance to heat, drouth, and ear worm. Stands 8 to 9 feet tall. Ears are 8 to 9 inches long, 14 rowed. Kernels are white, fair flavor. 80 days.

Truckers Favorite Hybrid — Similar to regular Truckers, but heavier yielding. Kernels tend to harden more quickly than regular Truckers. Vigorous and hardy. 80 days.

HYBRID SWEET CORN

WHITE VARIETIES:—

Country Gentleman (Ill. No. 15) — An excellent white hybrid with shoe-peg, staggered rows on 8 inch ears. Useful in canning and in market gardens. Stalk is about 7 feet tall, slightly heavier than regular Country Gentleman. Kernels are deep, white, choice quality. 90 days.

Stowells Evergreen (Ill. 14x13) — Good variety for canning whole or cream style and for home gardening. Ears are about 9 inches long, very uniform, with 14 to 16 rows of white, deep, narrow kernels. Flavor is fine. Stalks are about 8 feet tall, sturdy and hardy. 90 days.

YELLOW VARIETIES:

Carmelcross Improved (C-13) — Hardy, dependable second-early type for home and market garden. Excellent flavor and color. Plants are about 6 feet tall, few suckers, well foliated. Ears are about 7 inches long, slightly tapered, 12 to 14 rowed, light yellow. Kernels are deep and fairly wide. 75 days.

Golden Cross Bantam — Popular, all-purpose yellow hybrid for canners, shippers, and market gardeners. Stalks are about 6½ feet tall, bearing two or more ears, vigorous, wilt resistant. Ears are 8 inches long, 10 to 12 rowed, well filled, uniform in size, shape, and maturity. Kernels are bright yellow, tender, and deep. 80 days.

Golden Harvest — A Purdue University development of hybrid resembling Golden Cross Bantam in ear formation and coloring, but having white silks inside husks. Stalks about 7 feet tall with low tillers which protect roots from heat and drought. Tassels are off white. Normally produces 2 to 4 ears 8 inches long, high on stalks. Ships, freezes and cans well. 83 days.

Hoosier Gold — A Purdue University type a few days earlier than Golden Cross. Uniform quality, fine flavor and texture. Ears about 8 inches, 14 rowed, light yellow kernels. Good shipper and canner. 82 days.

HYBRID SWEET CORN

Yellow Varieties (Continued)

Illinois No. 10 — Popular canning type in southern areas where this variety's resistance to drouth and heat have proven important. Stalks are about 7 feet tall, heavy-yielding, suckerless. Ears are uniform about 8 inches long, 14 to 16 rowed. Kernels are medium yellow, good breadth and depth, well-flavored. Quality is not as fine as Carmelcross and Golden Cross Bantam. 90 days.

Ioana — Very good mid-season hybrid for southern areas. Stalks are 7 feet tall, sturdy, vigorous, drouth resistant. Ears are uniform, 8 inches long, well filled, 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels are light yellow, tender and deep, good quality. 85 days.

POPCORN

CULTURE: Grow like sweet corn. Plant in 3 foot rows. Let ears mature well before husking.

VARIETIES:

Japanese Hulless — Small white, pointed kernels set in irregular, zig-zag rows on ears about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Stalk is about 5 feet tall. Kernels pop white and tender. 85 days. This variety is also called Improved Baby Rice.

South American Dynamite — Popular variety for all sections. Stalk grows about 7 feet tall, yields well. Ears are about 7 inches long with 14 rows of smooth, orange-yellow kernels. Pops large creamy white kernels. 100 days.

Purdue Hybrid — New yellow hybrid popcorn variety of increasing popularity. Produces extra large popped corn. Stalks are about 6 feet tall, heavy-bearing, sturdy. Ears are about 7 inches long. 100 days.

Iopop No. 5 — A white hybrid introduction by the Iowa Experiment Station, this popcorn is an improvement over Jap Hulless. Kernels are more tender, much less hull, and this variety matures earlier. Stalks $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall, ears 4 inches long with slender white kernels. 83 days.

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE: Sow in early spring in 18 inch rows about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in light soil. Transplant roots the following spring into trenches 4 feet apart and 10 inches deep; cover with 2 inches of soil, and then gradually fill trench as plants grow, using rich, well-manured soil. Ready to eat the third spring.

VARIETIES:

Mary Washington is a USDA rust-resistant variety, producing tall, straight, quick-growing, purple-tipped stalks which are dark green, tender, and well-flavored.

ARTICHOKE

CULTURE: Sow thinly after frost danger in spring, and transplant into 4 foot rows. Plant is perennial and will produce edible buds second spring if mulched and protected during winter.

VARIETIES:

Green Globe makes a plant 4 feet tall with thistle-like foliage. The buds are 3 to 4 inches in diameter, cone-shaped with broadened base, deep green, with tender, tasty petals.

BROCCOLI

CULTURE: Sow thinly in light soil in early Spring and transplant into 24 or 30 inch rows. Start indoors or in hotbeds for early market, and transplant. Similar to cauliflower in culture.

VARIETIES:

Italian Green Sprouting: Forms sprouts about 6 inches long, bearing a center head and numerous succeeding branching buds keep producing for weeks. Heads are compact, firm, deep green, and of fine flavor. Matures in about 60 days from plants.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS

CULTURE: Start indoors or in hotbeds and transplant into 24 inch rows for early spring market, or sow in early summer outdoors and transplant for late fall market. Culture is similar to cabbage.

VARIETIES:

Long Island Improved produces a sturdy, cabbage-like plant which bears numerous small sprouts or heads, about an inch in diameter, on the stalks. Heads are compact, light green, and of excellent quality. Matures in about 12 weeks from plants.

BEET (TABLE)

CULTURE: A rich, sandy loam permits the best root growth for beets. Sow in early spring about 1 inch deep in 12 to 18 inch rows, then thin plants to 4 inches apart. Successive plantings may be made through the summer and fall months.

VARIETIES:

Crosbys Egyptian — Early market garden variety with tall bunching tops and dark red turnip-shaped roots. 60 days.

Detroit Dark Red — The Perfected Strain of Detroit has tall green tops and round, smooth, dark red, zoneless roots. Best standard variety for home, canner, and market gardener. 70 days.

Early Blood Turnip — Standard home garden variety with medium size tops and turnip-shaped roots of smooth, dark red color with lighter zoning. 68 days.

Early Wonder — Early market variety, with good tall tops, fine for bunching. Roots are semi-round, deep red, smooth, with small tap root and neck. Quality is excellent. 58 days.

SWISS CHARD (Spinach Beet)

CULTURE: Sow like beets but thin to 8 inches apart in row because of large, leafy stalks produced. Plant early in spring for long-bearing season. Leaves are of fine flavor and quality when cooked as greens.

VARIETIES:

Fordhook Giant — Produces edible leaves up to 10 inches wide and 2½ feet long, thick and fleshy. The white stalks are thick and 2 inches or so broad, and may be cooked like asparagus. 60 days.

Lucullus — Plant grows 24 inches tall and produces fleshy, crumpled, deep green leaves which have a fine flavor when cooked as greens. Stalk is slender and cream-colored. 55 days.

CABBAGE

CULTURE: Requires a rich, well-manured, well-drained, heavy loam that is kept moist and cultivated. Sow in hotbeds and transplant after frost damage is past for Spring market. Sow in early Summer for Fall market. Space plants 18 inches in 24 inch rows. Maturity dates shown are figured from date of transplanting.

EARLY VARIETIES:

Copenhagen Market — Earliest large round-headed cabbage, producing solid, quality 4 lb. heads about 7 inches in diameter. Plant is 14 inches tall, short stemmed, and medium green. Quality is fine and uniform, suitable for shipping and market gardening. 68 days.

Early Jersey Wakefield — Early home garden variety, producing conical shaped heads weighing about 2 lbs., fairly solid and of good flavor. Heads are about 7 inches deep and 5 inches broad. 65 days.

Golden Acre — Earliest all-purpose round-head variety, producing 3 lb. globular heads with solid, white interiors. Plants are 11 inches tall, compact and short-stemmed. A strain of Golden Acre with deeper-green color is also popular with gardeners, and is named Green Acre. 65 days.

Red Acre — Similar to Golden Acre in size, shape, and maturity, but bearing heads of good dark red color. 65 days.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES:—

All Head Early — An early kraut variety producing heads about 6 lbs., measuring 9 inches across and 7 inches deep, flattened, and gray green leaves. Heads are firm, plant is short-stemmed. 78 days.

Charleston Wakefield — Similar to Jersey Wakefield but heads are somewhat larger and less pointed, weighing 3 lbs. A good shipping variety in the south, heads solid and uniform. 75 days.

Chinese Chihili — Celery-cabbage used chiefly for salads. Produces long narrow heads which are crisp and mild flavored, pale green leaves with white interior. Heads are about 20 inches long by 4 inches thick. 75 days.

CABBAGE

Mid-Season Varieties (Continued)

Early Round Dutch — An early market and shipping type with merit. Produces slightly flattened heads weighing about 4½ pounds, and measuring about 7 inches across by 6 inches deep. Color is dark green outside, heads are firm. 72 days.

Glory of Enkhuizen — Midseason kraut variety and shipper, producing 6 lb. heads, rounded but slightly flattened, large leaved. Heads are firm; plant is short-stemmed. 80 days.

Steins Flat Dutch — Similar to Late Flat Dutch, but earlier and smaller headed. Used in the South extensively. Heads measure up to 11 inches across by 6½ deep, firm, white interior. 90 days.

LATE VARIETIES:—

All Seasons — Heavy yielding, hardy, kraut variety, producing heads about 10 lbs., measuring 10 inches across by 6 inches deep, flat with rounded top. Reliable, long standing. 95 days.

Ballhead Short Stem — Fine shipping and kraut variety, producing almost round, heavy, solid heads weighing up to 7 lbs. Plant is short-stemmed, about 16 inches tall, blue-green leaves. 100 days.

Chieftain Savoy — An improved savoy-leaved variety, uniform, and a good shipper and winter keeper. Produces heads 6 to 7 lbs., and measuring 9 inches across by 6 inches deep, drum-headed. Plant is short-stemmed, 15 inches tall, with dark green, savoy leaves. 90 days. Recommended to replace Drumhead Savoy.

Mammoth Rock Red — Largest, surest heading red cabbage for home and market gardening. Heads are almost round, and weigh up to 7 lbs. Color is dark red, almost purplish. 100 days.

Late Flat Dutch — Popular, hardy, dependable, heavy tonnage type for home and market garden. Has large flat heads weighing 10 lbs., measuring up to 14 inches across. Plant is short stemmed, medium green, about 15 inches tall. 100 days.

YELLOWS RESISTANT VARIETIES:—

Wisconsin All Seasons — Similar to regular All Seasons.

Wisconsin Golden Acre — Also called Resistant Detroit. Color slightly deeper green than regular Golden Acre, and heads slightly smaller.

Wisconsin Glory or Globe — Similar to Glory of Enkhuizen.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 — Similar to Danish Ballhead Short Stem.

Wisconsin Marion Market — Similar to Copenhagen Market but slower-growing and larger-headed. 75 days.

Wisconsin Jersey Queen — Similar to Jersey Wakefield.

CABBAGE

Yellows Resistant Varieties (Continued)

Wisconsin Red Hollander — Smaller, darker red heads than Mammoth Rock Red, round and solid. 100 days.

CARROTS

CULTURE: A rich, sandy loam is best for good carrot production, especially for the deep-rooted varieties which are hard to grow well in heavy clay soil. Sow as early in the Spring as the ground is fit to work, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin later to 4 inches apart in the row. Should be well cultivated. May be sown successively for home garden, or in August for Fall use.

VARIETIES:—

Chantenay, Coreless—or Red Cored—Excellent canning and freezing variety, and popular with market gardeners. Roots are 5½ inches long, thick, and stump-rooted. Color is bright reddish-orange throughout. Flesh is of fine quality and crisp. 70 days.

Chantenay, Long Type — A useful bunching, shipping, and canning variety which is longer and more tapered than regular Chantenay. Roots are 7 inches long, about 2½ inches thick at shoulder, stump-rooted, reddish-orange throughout, good quality. 70 days.

Danvers Half Long (Red Cored) — Leading home and market garden variety. Tops about 18 inches tall. Roots 7 inches long by 1¾ inches wide at shoulder, tapering to a blunt point. Color is medium-orange with red core. Quality is good. 75 days.

Imperator — Excellent shipping type, 16 inch tops. Roots are 8 inches long by 2 inches wide at top, smooth, tapering to a blunt tip. Flesh is rich orange throughout, fine grained and of good quality. 78 days.

Imperator, Long Type — A longer, slimmer strain of Imperator with quality roots up to 10 inches long by 1½ inches wide. 80 days.

Improved Long Orange — Used mostly for stock feed. Yields heavily and stores well. Roots are 12 inches long by 3 inches wide at top, tapering to a point. Deep orange color. Eating quality is inferior; flesh is coarse. 85 days.

Nantes Scarlet Coreless — Good home and market garden variety, with short tops and good quality roots, 6 inches long and 1½ inches wide, reddish-orange throughout. Tops 7 inches tall. 70 days.

Oxheart — Has 18 inch tops, and broad heart-shaped roots about 4 inches long by 2½ inches wide. Color is medium orange. Quality is fair. Variety will produce well in heavy soils where long varieties are not adapted. 75 days.

Streamliner — Quality shipping variety with roots 8 inches long by 1½ inches wide, tapering smoothly to pointed tip. Color is deep orange throughout. Quality of flesh is fine. 75 days.

CARROTS

(Continued)

Yellow Belgian — Huge stock carrot with roots up to 14 inches long, thick shouldered and tapering, rough and coarse, pale yellow. Tops 20 inches tall. 90 days.

White Belgian — Similar to Yellow Belgian but slightly smaller, with white roots, green topped.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE: Heads grow best in cool weather so sowing and transplanting should be timed accordingly, usually in hotbeds early in the Spring and then into open ground as soon as frost danger is past. It requires six to eight weeks for plants to grow big enough to set out in rows 30 inches apart and 18 inches between plants in the row. Moist, rich, heavy soil and frequent cultivation are important. When heads are small, tie up the leaves above each head. Days to maturity are from date of transplanting.

VARIETIES:—

Early Snowball — Standard early dwarf type, reliable, sure heading, vigorous, uniform in producing good deep, solid, white heads which are recommended for home and market garden. Heads weigh almost 2 pounds and are 6½ inches in diameter. Leaves are large and cover heads well. 55 days.

Snowdrift — Larger and later than Early Snowball, with good, uniform heads weighing 2 lbs. and measuring 7 inches across, deep, solid, and snowy white. Plant is tall, vigorous, medium green. 65 days.

COLLARDS

CULTURE: Sow indoors or in hotbeds like cabbage and transplant after frost danger in the Spring into rows 24 inches apart and 12 inches between plants in the row. Will survive on poor soil, stands heat well. Days to maturity below are from date of transplanting.

VARIETIES:—

Georgia or Southern — Grows almost 3 feet tall, with large, upright, dark green, crumpled leaves. Hardy and adapted to most soils. 80 days.

White Cabbage — Grows 24 inches high with large bluish leaves which form a semi-head. Variety was the result of a cross between Jersey Wakefield Cabbage and Georgia Collard. Loose, white head has a cabbage flavor which is popular in the South where cabbage is not adapted. 70 days.

CORN SALAD

CULTURE: Used in salads or cooked like Spinach. Sow seed during cool, moist weather in Fall or Spring in rows 12 inches apart and thin out later in the rows.

VARIETY:—

Large Leaved Dutch — Produces large thick, tender leaves in a round, loose, thick cluster. 45 days.

CELERIAC

CULTURE: May be sown in 24 inch rows, and thinned out in the row to 6 inches apart, late in the Spring. Plant is tall, spreading, and celery-like. Roots grow to about 3 inches in diameter; round, knobby bulbs which are used in soups and stews.

VARIETY:—

Giant Prague — Produces 3 inch bulbous, knobby roots which are of good uniform quality. 115 days.

CELERIY

CULTURE: Sow in beds in Spring, pressing the seed down and covering with wet cloth or shading from sunshine until seedlings appear. Beds must be kept moist and soil should be very fertile. Seedlings should be thinned out to promote strong plants. After 10 weeks or so plants should be strong enough to transplant into the field in 3 ft. rows, 8 inches apart in the row. The field must be fertilized and watered frequently and well-cultivated. As stalks mature, they should be hilled or covered to blanch them.

VARIETIES:—

Giant Pascal — Large late variety popular for home and market; also used in trenching to produce celery hearts; stores well for winter use. Plant is 2 feet tall, dark green, has large heart that blanches to yellowish-white color. Stalk is thick, solid, and crisp. 140 days.

Golden Plume — Earliest, dwarf, blight-resistant variety. Desirable for home and market garden use. Plant is about 20 inches tall. Stalk is strong and firm, blanching to a golden yellow. Eating quality is fine. 100 days.

Utah — Most popular green celery for shipping and local market. Plant is 26 inches tall, large, erect, dark green. Stalks are about 10 inches long, thick, smooth, excellent quality. 120 days.

CHICORY

CULTURE: The endive type is sown in rows in the Spring and produces edible leaves and heart. The roots can be reset indoors in the fall and forced to produce a second-growth top of fine flavor and quality for salads. The coffee type is sown in the Spring and thinned in the rows to permit good root growth; only the roots are used.

VARIETIES:—

Witloof (French Endive) — Produces a plant about 18 inches tall with long, smooth leaves which cluster, producing an edible heart. Color is dark green, with light green heart. Both leaves and heart are used in salads. 150 days.

Coffee or Rooted (Madgeburg) — Produces a plant about 15 inches tall with narrow, long leaves. Root is 12 inches long, tapered and white. Root is dried, ground, roasted, and used in coffee. 125 days.

DILL

CULTURE: Sow in early Spring in 18 inch rows, planting about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When plants are established, thin out to 12 inches apart in the row. The branches and seeds are used in dill pickles; the young stalks and leaves are used in flavoring fish and other dishes.

VARIETIES:—

Long Island Mammoth — A large superior type of dill which produces plants about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall with extremely cut leaves. Seed is flat, brown, strong and bitter in flavor, borne in clusters branching from the plant. 75 days.

CUCUMBER

CULTURE: Cucumbers grow best in a rich, moist, well-fertilized, well-cultivated soil. Sow in hills about 3 feet apart each way after soil is warm in the Spring. Use 4 to 6 seeds to a hill and thin out after the vines are well started. Keep picking as fast as fruit reaches picking stage to allow more fruit to set on vines.

SHIPPING VARIETIES:—

A & C (Colorado) — Fine dark green slicer that is popular with shippers and market gardeners. Fruits average about 9 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, tapering to each end, slightly striped at blossom end. White spined. 70 days.

Black Diamond (Long Strain) — Also called **Stay Green** because it retains its dark green color for a long period. Used as an early shipper and for synthetic dills. Fruits are 8 inches by 3 inches thick, with blunt ends, dark green color, uniform in size and color. White spined. 62 days.

Cubit — Fine shipping and market garden variety, vigorous, uniform, and prolific. Fruits have square end and dark green color. Flesh is crisp and white. Fruits measure 7 inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, smooth and cylindrical. White spined. 60 days.

Earliest of All (Early White Spine) — Prolific, early, straight, and uniform — this variety is popular in the South as an early shipper. Holds its color and may be used also for dills. Fruits are about 8 inches long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, smooth, good dark green color. White spine. 60 days.

Early Fortune — Arlington White Spine is generally considered identical with this well-known home and market garden slicer. Fruits are about 8" long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, tapering to blunt ends, dark green with lighter striping, white spined. 68 days.

Highmoor — Scab-resistant, straight 8 type with more uniformity, better color and appearance than Straight 8. Fruits are 8 inches long, smooth, dark green, crisp, white spined. Blunt ends. A slicer. 65 days.

CUCUMBER

Shipping Varieties (Continued)

Improved Long Green (London) — Popular home garden variety, bearing large-fruited, dark green cukes of good quality, suitable for slicing, canning, and ripe pickling. Fruits are 11 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, with rounded ends, somewhat rough, and black spined. Turn yellow quickly when mature. 75 days.

Marketer — Choice shipping variety, vigorous, prolific, and early. Fruits are 8 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, uniform, slightly tapered, very dark green, slim, smooth, very attractive. Flesh is crisp, firm, good eating. White spined. 65 days.

Model — Vine is very strong with good leaf coverage. Fruit about 6 inches long, dark green, white spined. A great favorite in the South as a fresh-pack variety, and increasingly popular as a white-spined pickle.

Niagara — A Cornell University introduction of mosiac resistance, with a slight resemblance to Cubit. Fruit 9 to 10 inches long, white spined and crisp. Splendid slicer. 73 days.

Ohio Mildew Resistant 17 — Mosiac resistant pickle from Ohio University. Darker green, slimmer and more prolific than National Pickle. Black spined, and well warted. Fruit $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long. 58 days.

Palmetto (Mildew Resistant) — Attractive, new, dark green, slicing variety which is resistant to mildew. Vigorous and producing good, smooth, well-shaped, cylindrical fruits of fine quality, size, color. White spined. Fruits $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick. 70 days.

Straight Eight — A good shipping variety, early and prolific. Produces fruits uniform in size, shape and color, 8 inches long by 2 inches wide, cylindrical, smooth, and with crisp flesh. Fruit ends taper slightly, dark green with lighter green striping at blossom end. White spined. 65 days.

White Wonder — Novelty cucumber, bearing ivory-white fruits about 6 inches long by 3 inches thick, in semi-cluster. Quality and flavor are good. 60 days.

PICKLING VARIETIES:—

Chicago Pickling — Popular pickling variety for home and market garden; used extensively by pickle packers. Quality and type are good and uniform. Fruits are 6 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, somewhat tapered, medium green. 60 days.

Lemon (Round Pickling) — A novelty cucumber of excellent eating quality; producing fruit the size and color of a large lemon, with white flesh and sweet flavor. Used for pickling and for slicing. 65 days.

National Pickling — Choice pickling variety for all types of processing. Has excellent qualities, outstanding in uniformity and yield. Fruits are 6 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, blunt ended, dark green, black spined. 55 days.

West India Gherkin (Burr) — Small novelty pickle with fruits about 2 inches long by 1 inch thick, heavily spined, light green, oval in shape. Makes fine pickles when young. 60 days.

CANTALOUP and MUSKMELO

CULTURE: Plant as soon as soil has warmed up in the Spring, in hills about 5 feet by four feet apart. Use about six seeds per hill and thin out to two plants per hill after seedlings are well up. Cantaloupes grow best on a rich, light soil, which is kept watered, well-fertilized, and well-cultivated.

VARIETIES:—

Banana — A long banana-shaped melon, growing to 16 inches long and 5 inches thick, tapering at both ends. Rind is lemon-colored and smooth; flesh is pink and well-flavored. Popular home garden variety in some Southern states. 95 days.

Benders Surprise — Dependable home garden variety weighing up to 8 lbs., large, thick-fleshed with rich flavor. Fruit is oblong with slight netting. Flesh is salmon pink. Skin is greenish-yellow. 90 days.

Delicious 51 — An early, wilt resistant cross of Iroquois and Sunrise. Excellent quality and flavor; not hard shelled enough for distant shipping, but fine local market melon. Salmon fleshed, fruit is 6" by 5½", well netted and ribbed. 82 days.

Golden Delight — All American in 1952. Local market melon with rind too soft for distant shipping. Fruits 9" by 7", moderate ribbing, well netted, thick, fine flavored salmon flesh. 92 days.

Hales Best No. 36 — Choice shipping and local market variety of uniform size and shape, excellent quality. Average weight is 3 lbs. and fruits measure 5½ inches by 5½ inches, oval, thick-fleshed, yellow-green, heavily netted, salmon-fleshed. 85 days.

Hales Best No. 936 — Similar to Hales 36 but larger, averaging almost 4 lbs. and measuring 6¼ inches by 5¾ inches. Same uniformly high quality, salmon fleshed. Excellent shipper. 88 days.

Hales Triumph Jumbo — Large home garden and local market variety, weighing up to 6 lbs. and measuring 7½ by 7 inches. Quality is fine but strain is not as uniform as 36 and 936. Flesh is salmon color, very thick and sweet. 90 days.

Hearts of Gold — Large round type with excellent color and flavor, for home and market gardening. Fruits are gray green, ribbed, well netted, and measure 6½ to 5¾ inches, oval in shape. Flesh is deep golden, very sweet and aromatic. Not adapted to distant shipping. 95 days.

Honey Dew Green Flesh — A distance shipper which keep well, but adapted to warmer climates and long growing seasons. Fruits are creamy white, hard, smooth, with tough rind. Flesh is thick, pale green, very sweet and juicy. Fruits measure about 8 inches in diameter. 110 days.

Honey Rock — Fine home garden and local market variety, resistant to cracking, of good quality and flavor. Fruits are about 5½ by 5 inches, gray-green, coarsely netted. Salmon fleshed. 85 days.

CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON

(Continued)

Iroquois (Wilt Resistant) — Shipping variety with tough rind, uniform quality and resistant to fusarium wilt. Fruits are almost round, prominent ribs, coarse netting, gray-green. Measure about 6½ inches in diameter. Flesh is thick, sweet, salmon color. 90 days.

Imperial No. 5, Mildew Resistant — Prolific, vigorous, mildew resistant shipping variety. Fruits measure 6 by 5½ inches, slightly ribbed, oval, well netted. Flesh is salmon color, good flavor and with high sugar content. 90 days.

Pride of Wisconsin (Queen of Colorado) — Excellent shipper. Skin is gray, hard, tough, heavily netted. Flesh is thick, sweet, solid orange. Fruits are about 6¼ by 5¼ inches. 90 days.

Rocky Ford Green Flesh (Gold Lined) — Excellent selection of Green Flesh Rocky Ford with gold lining next to seed cavity. Flesh is pale green, sweet and spicy, generally preferred by home and local market gardeners, but also ships well. Size 5½ by 5 inches, almost round, well netted. 95 days.

Texas No. 1 — Hales Best type, resistant to aphids and downy mildew, vigorous. Fruits are 5½" by 5", hard shelled, moderate netting. Flesh is deep salmon, sweet, firm, good texture. 85 days.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE: Start in hotbeds, covering seeds thinly and pressing them down well. Ground must be kept moist and uniformly warm to avoid shock. After outdoor soil is warm, transplant into 30 inch rows with 24 to 30 inches between plants in the row. Rich, well cultivated ground is important to proper growth and yield. Days of maturity below are figured from time of transplanting.

VARIETIES:

Black Beauty — Standard, early variety for most sections. Produces egg-shaped fruits, broader thru the base and with blunt taper toward the stem end. Skin is smooth, dark purple, spineless, holds up well after picking. Fruit is of good quality and flavor. Plant is 24 inches high, erect and productive. 80 days.

Fort Myers Market — Later maturing, high bush variety which is best adapted to Florida and deep south. Skin is deep purple and glossy. Fruit is slightly larger and longer than Black Beauty. Plant is about 30 inches tall, branching, and prolific. 85 days.

ENDIVE

CULTURE: May be sown in spring or fall. Plant in rows 24 inches apart and space plants 10 inches apart in the row. Outer leaves may be tied up to blanch centers. Endive makes excellent salads.

ENDIVE

(Continued)

VARIETIES:—

Batavian Fullheart — Leading broad-leaved type, producing large, loose heads with full hearts which blanch well. Leaves are thick, dark green, mild in flavor. 90 days.

Curled Pancalier (Green Curled) — Produces large, finely curled and cut green leaves with reddish midrib. When mature, heads are large, full and of fine quality and appearance. Withstands heat and dry weather well. 100 days.

Florida Deep Heart — Produces broad leaves like Batavian but edges are fringed, making heads attractive. Heads are large and have well-bunched centers. Growth is upright and compact, which permits easy tying up for blanching. 90 days.

KALE

CULTURE: Kale is used mainly for greens in late fall and winter months. For early spring use, sow in September and protect during winter. Otherwise sow in late spring for fall and winter use. May be started in hotbeds and transplanted later. like cabbage; or may be sown in rows 24 inches apart and thinned out to 12 inches apart in the row,

VARIETIES:—

Dwarf Blue Scotch — Plant is vigorous, spreading, with blue-green color. Leaves are finely curled and cut. Grows about 14 inches tall. 55 days.

Dwarf Siberian — Plant is vigorous, spreading, with blue-green foliage. Leaves are broad with frilled edges. Grows about 12 inches. Our strain is long-standing and hardy. 60 days.

Tall Green Curled Scotch — Grows 3 feet high, bearing long, plumed, light-green leaves which are deeply cut and curled at edges. Very hardy and abundant. 60 days.

KOHLRABI

CULTURE: Kohlrabi produces an edible bulb that is cubed or sliced and cooked like Turnips, but has sweeter flavor. Sow in late spring for fall market. Plant in 24 inch rows and thin to 12 inches apart in the row when seedlings are well established. Cultivate like beets.

VARIETIES:—

Purple Vienna — Plant is about 10 inches tall, bearing a bulb about 2 inches in diameter, globular in shape, with purple skin and white flesh. 60 days.

White Vienna — Plant about 12 inches tall, with 2 inch bulbs that are light green in color, white inside. Flesh is mild and tender. 60 days.

White Vienna Forcing — Short top, early strain of White Vienna which also has superior flavor, texture, and uniformity. 52 days.

LEEK

CULTURE: An onion-like plant which does not form bulbs but grows in a long, thick stem which is eaten like green onions, or boiled. Stem is blanched by hillling up with dirt during growing season. Plant in shallow rows 18 inches apart in the Spring and thin out later on to six inches between plants in the row. Or sow in hotbeds in the Fall and transplant in the Spring for early use. Tops and roots should be trimmed off during transplanting, and plants should be set deep so necks will be well blanched.

VARIETIES:—

American Flag — Large, strong-growing, broad-leaved type which is hardy and productive. Stems are about 7 inches long and almost 3 inches thick with dark green fan-shaped leaves. 150 days.

LETTUCE

CULTURE: Cool growing weather and rich moist soil produce the best lettuce, altho some varieties stand heat and drouth fairly well. Seed may be sown in hotbeds and then transplanted early in the Spring; or it can be planted in rows out in the field as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring. For home garden use, successive sowings will keep the family in fresh lettuce thru the garden season. Loose-leaf varieties should be thinned in the row to 4 or 5 inches apart; head lettuce should be thinned to 15 inches apart in the row.

SHIPPING TYPES:—

Cornell 456 — An Imperial type which stands summer heat and resists tip burn well and early bolting. Heads are compact, medium sized, well formed, dark green. 80 days. White seed.

Great Lakes — Choice shipping type, sure-heading under adverse weather conditions; withstands heat and drouth well. Heads are larger than most Imperial strains, hard, firm, well-formed, with dark green outer leaves. Quality is excellent. 85 days. White seed.

New York No. 12 — An early strain of New York with large, compact quality heads, light green, finely cut tips. Withstands summer heat well. 75 days. White seed.

Imperial 847 (Black Seed Iceberg) — Popular shipping type in some eastern and southern areas. Resistant to brown blight and to tip burn, stands heat well. Heads are medium large, firm, good quality. 85 days. Black seed.

OTHER HEADING TYPES:—

Bibb — Very fine home garden variety, with small rosette heads excellent in salads. Flavor is good, quality is uniform. 65 days. Black seed.

Big Boston — Standard, butterhead type for forcing or outdoors. Heads are fairly large, glossy light green with bronzed edges, light yellow interiors. Quality is good. 75 days. White seed.

LETTUCE

Shipping Types (Continued)

Dark Green Cos—Best celery-lettuce type, producing heads about 10 inches tall and 5 inches thick, upright and cylindrical, compact, crisp, fine flavored, medium green. Interiors blanch white and crisp like celery. 70 days. White seed.

Hanson — An old favorite with gardeners, producing large, cabbage-like heads which are compact and crisp. Outer leaves are bright green, interiors are white and brittle. 80 days. White seed.

Iceberg White Seed — Popular local market lettuce, which produces medium sized, crisp, light green heads. Well flavored and somewhat heat resistant. 85 days. White seed.

LOOSE-LEAF VARIETIES:—

Black Seed Simpson—Popular, early type for home gardeners. Leaves are large, light green with frilled edges, crisp, and well-flavored. 50 days. Black seed.

Chicken — Used mostly for poultry and rabbit feed. Produces early and continuously thru growing season. Has large, spreading, half-wild appearance, and grows rapidly. 45 days. White seed.

Early Curled Simpson — Popular, early variety. Plants are large, light green, crisp, with broad, frilled leaves. Quality is good. 50 days. White seed.

Grand Rapids (Tip Burn Resistant) — Popular for home garden use and greenhouse forcing. Has large, erect, light green leaves, that are broad and tender with wavy, frilled edges. Tolerant of poor growing conditions and heat, and is tip burn resistant. 45 days. Black seed.

Oak Leaf — Has appearance like oak leaves in shape, is tender and of good quality, stands heat well, slow to bolt. Plant is medium green, spreading. 40 days. White seed.

Prizehead — Forms large, loose semi-head with curly, brown tipped leaves, medium green at base. Grows rapidly, and is of good flavor. 45 days. White seed.

Salad Bowl — All American in 1952. A slow-bolting, heat tolerant type something like Oakleaf, but more waved and lobed. Leaves grow in a closely set rosette. Loose leaf type. 53 days.

MUSTARD

CULTURE: Mustard is planted in the spring and in the fall. Plant in 18 inch rows and thin later to 5 or 6 inches between plants. May be planted successively to furnish greens thru the growing season in the home garden.

VARIETIES:—

Chinese Broad Leaf — Vigorous, spreading plant about 10 inches tall, producing leaves about twice the size of ordinary white mustard. Flavor is sweet and pungent. Leaf is broad-oval, smooth and me-

MUSTARD

(Continued)

dium green, with saw-tooth edges. 45 days.

Florida Broad Leaf — About 12 inches tall, spreading, very productive, and slow bolting. Quality is excellent. Leaves are smooth, broad-oval, have thick distinct midrib. Color is light green. 45 days.

Giant Southern Curled (Longstanding) — Desirable market variety in most sections. Slow to bolt to seed, large and attractive. Leaves are tall, crumpled, with frilled edges, medium green. 45 days.

Tendergreen (Komatsuna) — Also called mustard-spinach. An all-season mustard for the home garden, resistant to heat and withstands cold. Leaves are large, oblong, dark green, with small midrib, thick and smooth. Flavor is mild, spinach-like. 50 days.

OKRA

CULTURE: Sow as soon as ground warms up in the Spring in 24 to 30 inch rows, about 1 inch deep. After the stand is established, thin out to about 12 inches apart in the row. Soil should be rich and well cultivated. Pods should be gathered when young and tender, and strung up in a dry room for winter use. Greatly esteemed in soups, stews, and other southern dishes.

VARIETIES:—

Clemson Spineless — A uniform, spineless strain of Perkins. Pods are green, straight, 6 inches long. Plant is about 4½ feet tall. 55 days.

Dwarf Green Long Pod — An early dwarf type, growing only 2½ feet tall, but bearing pods up to 7 inches long, slender, dark green, and uniform quality. 50 days.

Green Velvet — Excellent canning and market variety which holds color and shape very well in processing. Grows about 5 feet tall, yields well. Pods are up to 7 inches long, smooth, and good quality. 60 days.

Perkins Mammoth — Tall, upright, vigorous variety with heavy foliage. Growing 6 feet tall, with 8 inch pods which are long, tapered, fleshy and bright green. Standard home garden and canning variety. 60 days.

White Velvet — Popular garden variety, prolific, and of good quality. Grows 4½ feet tall, heavy foliage. Pods are 6 inches long, round, and smooth. Quality is good. 60 days.

ONION

CULTURE: A well-drained but rich soil is necessary for best production, and must be kept moist and well cultivated. Seed may be sown directly in the field and thinned later, or may be started in hotbeds and transplanted. When plants are about 3 inches high, they may be thinned or re-set to 4 inches apart

ONION

(Continued)

in the row, and in 24 inch rows. Keep free of weeds and do not cultivate too deeply during growing season. Fresh manure should not be used, but proper fertilizing is essential to produce a good crop.

WHITE VARIETIES:—

Beltsville Bunching — A new, white, non-bulbing type developed by USDA for green sprout onions for bunching.

Crystal White Wax — Large, pure-white flat onion for early market. Fine table variety, mild and sweet; slices well. 95 days.

Southport White Globe — Standard white variety for home garden, producing large, round, mild flavored bulbs with white skin and flesh of good quality. Yields well and is a good winter keeper. 115 days.

White Lisbon — A favorite as an early bunching variety. Skin is thin and white. Flesh is pure white, sweet and juicy. Medium size. 100 days.

White Portugal — An early variety used for sets and for bunching, as well as for bulbs. Also used for pickling when small. Bulb is medium sized, deep flat in shape, skin and flesh are white and of good quality. Produces excellent, uniform sets or fine green onions for bunching. An all-around variety. 100 days.

White Sweet Spanish — Largest, mildest white onion, useful for early green bunching and for large dry bulbs for storage. Bulbs are globular, white skinned, with clear, fine-grained white flesh. 110 days.

YELLOW VARIETIES:—

Danvers Yellow Globe — Productive, early, standard yellow variety. Bulbs are round, medium large, small necked, with deep yellow skin and white flesh. Quality and flavor are good. A good keeper.

Southport Yellow Globe — Standard late shipping variety. Quality is uniformly high. Bulbs are large, globular, orange yellow. 115 days.

Yellow Bermuda (Excel Strain) — Used mostly in southern areas for early bulbs and for plants. Flavor is mild and pleasant. Bulbs are flat, medium size, thin-skinned, straw color. 90 days.

Yellow Prizetaker — Popular market and home garden type. Bulbs are round, large, yellowish brown. Flesh is of good quality and flavor. 110 days.

Yellow Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain) — An excellent shipping and market type. Good slicer. Large, mild, attractive. Only a fair keeper. Bulbs are large, round, light yellow, white fleshed. 120 days.

ONION

(Continued)

RED VARIETIES:—

Red Wethersfield — Old standard type for growing sets and for bulbs in home garden. Keeps well, but strong-flavored. Bulbs are large, purple-red, white-fleshed. Shape is thick-flat. 110 days.

Red Bermuda — Used in home gardens and early market. Produces pale red, waxy bulbs with pinkish-white flesh. Bubs are flat, solid, early maturing. 90 days.

Southport Red Globe — Late-maturing, heavy-yielding standard red variety. Bulbs are round, dark-red, white-fleshed. Keep well, and are of good quality and flavor. 115 days.

P ARSNIP

CULTURE: Sow seeds early in the Spring in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. After plants are well up, thin out in the row to 5 or 6 inches apart. Seed should be covered about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and kept moist until emerged. Parsnip is slow growing, and needs well-cultivated, rich, sandy soil for best production.

VARIETIES:—

Hollow Crown—Standard home and market garden variety with long, smooth, straight roots about 12 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder, tapered, white-fleshed, and of good quality. 115 days.

P ARSLEY

CULTURE: Soak seed in warm water for several hours before planting. Then sow in 18 inch rows early in the Spring, thinning plants out to 6 inches apart after they are established. Seed is slow to germinate, and must be kept moist in the soil. Can be grown in cold frames or indoor boxes for winter use.

VARIETIES:—

Double Curled — Produces plant about 12 inches tall with dark green, finely cut and curled leaves. Standard, popular variety for garnish and seasoning. 75 days.

Plain or Single — Has plain or single leaves which are flat but deeply cut. Well flavored and hardy. 80 days.

Hamburg (Turnip Rooted) — Produces an edible root which can be cooked like parsnips or used to flavor soups and stews. Root is smooth, slim like parsnip, about 6 inches long. 95 days.

PEPPER

CULTURE: Start seeds in hotbeds in the Spring and transplant after weather has warmed up. Plants take about 8 weeks to reach transplanting size. Set plants out in 24 to 30 inch rows, and 18 inches apart in the row. Peppers require warmer soil than cabbage and tomato plants. Good rich soil is necessary for best production. Days to maturity below are figured from date of transplanting.

HOT VARIETIES:—

Hungarian Yellow Wax — Also called **Hot Banana**. Early, hot, yellow variety popular with home gardeners. Plants are about 20 inches tall and yield well. Fruits are about 6 inches long by 1½ inches thick, tapered at shoulder, smooth, waxy yellow. 70 days.

Long Red Cayenne — Popular variety for use in canning and drying. Plant is about 30 inches tall, bushy, erect, and productive. Fruits are long, slim, twisting, brilliant red at maturity, with very hot flesh. Fruits measure about 4 inches long by ½ inch thick at shoulder, tapering and twisting to a point. 70 days.

Anaheim Chili — A late, hot variety popular in the South for drying and canning. Fruits are about 8 inches long by 1½ inches thick at top, tapering, smooth, attractive rich scarlet when mature. 85 days.

SWEET VARIETIES:—

Bell or Bullnose — Old favorite of home gardeners. Plants are about 26 inches tall and vigorous. Fruits are large, smooth, thick-fleshed, bright red at maturity. Mild flavored. 75 days.

California Wonder — Leading shipping variety. Plant is about 28 inches tall, dark green productive. Fruits are almost square, blocky, four-lobed, measuring 4½ inches by 4 inches. Flesh is thick, crisp, mild-flavored. Color is glossy green at picking stage, turning red when mature. 75 days.

Calwonder Early — A selection from California Wonder, which is almost a week earlier and slightly smaller. Retains chunky size, thick flesh, and good color. Four lobed. Popular shipping and garden variety. Adapted to most growing seasons. 70 days.

Florida Giant — An outstanding sweet pepper for southern shippers and gardeners. Large, sweet, and prolific. Fruits are 4½ inches long by 4 inches thick, four lobed, bright crimson at maturity. 75 days.

Golden California Wonder — Similar to regular California Wonder, but bright waxy yellow in fruit color. Very fine quality and flavor. 80 days.

PEPPER

Sweet Varieties (Continued)

Pimiento or Perfection — Grown for canning and for salads. Very popular, attractive variety. Plant is about 30 inches tall, erect, productive. Fruit is about 3 inches long and heart-shaped, very thick-fleshed, sweet and mild in flavor, deep green turning to bright red at maturity. 85 days.

World Beater — Excellent home garden and shipping variety, about 30 inches tall, vigorous, and prolific. Fruits are 3½ inches by 5 inches long, four-lobed, thick, sweet, glossy green at picking stage, turning dark red when mature. 72 days.

Yolo Wonder — A mosaic resistant, California Wonder type with excellent uniformity. Blocky and square-looking, mostly 4-lobed, large and thick-meated, sweet, dark glossy green. Outyields California Wonder. 75 days.

Ruby King — Strong upright plant with fruit 5½" by 3". An early 3-lobed sweet pepper, dark green and uniform. Turns ruby red after maturity. Good home, market and shipper. 70 days.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE: Sow after soil warms up in the Spring in hills about 7 to 8 feet apart each way, and thin later to two plants to a hill. Good fertile soil is important. Some varieties are sown in cornfields, and are planted at the same time as the corn for Fall harvest.

VARIETIES:—

Cangold — An Iowa State College improved type of Kentucky Field with thicker meat, better texture and quality. Orange flesh.

Cheyenne Bush — Small sugar type designed for small gardens. Plants do not vine and may be spaced only three feet apart. Fruits are borne in clusters, very prolific, and measure about 7 inches across by 4 inches deep. Rind is bright orange, flesh is golden and of good flavor and texture. 85 days.

Connecticut Field — Standard cornfield type for pies, canning, and stock feeding. Fruits are round and weigh about 20 lbs. Skin is dark orange; flesh is orange-yellow, thick, sweet, and coarse. 120 days.

Green Striped Cushaw—Also called **Cushaw Crook-neck**, because of its long curved neck attached to round bowl. Fruits weigh about 12 lbs. and have thick, sweet, fibrous flesh, which is pale yellow in color. Rind is tough and hard, cream-colored with dark green stripes. Used for baking and pies, and extensively for stock feed. 115 days.

PUMPKIN

(Continued)

Kentucky Field — Also known as **Large Sweet Cheese**. This variety is extensively grown for stock feed, and considerably for canning. Fruits are about 15 inches across by 7 or 8 inches deep, giving them a round, flattened appearance. Has tough rind, ribbed, and creamy buff in color. Flesh is thick, has little fibre, deep salmon-yellow color. 120 days.

King of the Mammoth — Large stockfeeding variety sometimes growing up to 90 lbs. in weight. Fruits are almost round, dull orange, and slightly ribbed. Flesh is somewhat coarse, fair quality, moist, orange-yellow. 125 days.

Small Sugar or Pie — Fine flavored, quality pumpkin for pies and canning. Matures early and yields well. Flesh is orange, sweet, thick, and fine textured. Fruits are about 8 lbs., almost round but with flattened ends. Rind is dark orange, slightly ribbed. 110 days.

RADISH

CULTURE: Cool moist weather and soil produce the best radishes, so plant early in the Spring, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and in 12 inch rows. Later on, thin out plants to 2 inches apart in the row. Successive plantings will keep the family supplied over a long period. The winter types should be planted in early Fall.

WINTER VARIETIES:—

California White Mammoth — Also called **Chinese White Winter** — Largest of all winter radishes, and keeps well. Roots are up to 8 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Skin is white; flesh is white, firm, good quality. 50 days.

China Rose Winter — Popular winter keeping type with deep rose-colored skin, and white, crisp flesh. Roots are about 7 inches long by 2 inches wide, wider at base. 55 days.

Long Black Spanish — Produces roots about 8 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, with black skin and white, crisp flesh. 55 days.

Round Black Spanish — Has round, black, rough-skinned roots about 4 inches across. Flesh is white and crisp. 55 days.

SUMMER VARIETIES:—

Cincinnati Market — Also called **Long Scarlet Short Top** — Is an old standard long variety for home use. Roots grow about 6 inches long, smooth and slender,

RADISH

(Continued)

tapering. Skin is deep scarlet; flesh is white and crisp. 30 days.

Crimson Giant — A large, second early type for home or market gardener. Stands heat fairly well. Tops are medium large. Roots are round, crisp, and firm. Flesh is white. Skin is deep red. 28 days.

Scarlet Globe (Medium Top) — Best all-purpose, early, round radish. Has medium, uniform, bright green tops. Roots are olive-shaped, bright-scarlet, smooth, uniform, and with crisp white flesh. 23 days.

French Breakfast — Popular home garden type with medium tops, and with oblong, blunt-end roots. Skin is scarlet with white tip; flesh is white and crisp but becomes pithy quickly. 25 days.

Long White Icicle — Excellent garden variety. 5 to 6 inch tops. Roots are about 5 inches long, smooth, slender, tapering, pure white. Flesh is crisp and white, mild in flavor. 30 days.

Sparkler White Tip — Popular home-garden type with medium tops, and round roots which are two-thirds dark red, with bottom third white. Flesh is white, crisp, and well-flavored. 26 days.

SPECIAL IMPORTED STRAINS:—

Cavalier — Grown from transplanted stock for maximum uniformity of type and quality. Produces early, smooth, olive-shaped globes of bright-scarlet color. Flesh is white, crisp, and mild. Tops are about 3 inches tall, ideal for forcing. 22 days.

Cherry Belle — An extra early, round, bright scarlet type with short tops, which make it ideal for green house forcing. Fine uniformity and bright color make it a choice home garden variety also. 23 days.

Comet — Grown from transplanted stock for greater quality and uniformity. Perfect round, bright scarlet globes which stay crisp and firm without becoming pithy. Root size compares with Scarlet Globe, but shape is round instead of olive-shaped. Tops are about 4 inches. 25 days.

Bicolor — Grown from transplanted stocks. Uniform in producing round roots which are dark red on upper half, and white on lower half of globes. Attractive and uniform in coloring, with bright green medium tops. Flesh is white and crisp. 26 days.

RHUBARB

CULTURE: Sow in Spring in drills an inch deep and 6 inches apart. Thin out plants later on to 12

R H U B A R B

(Continued)

inches apart in the rows. Keep soil well cultivated and moist, and sow in richest soil available. In the Fall, transplant into hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Well-manured soil is best. Stalks should not be cut until second year of growth. In transplanting, save only reddish plants because seeds do not produce uniformly good plants of rhubarb. If planting roots, set directly into hills 3 to 4 feet apart.

VARIETIES:—

Victoria — Standard garden type, fairly uniform. Plants are hardy and heavy yielding. Stalks are crimson at base, becoming pink and then green toward leaf-tips. Leaves are very large, green, and crumpled. 2 years from seed.

SALISFY (Oyster Plant)

CULTURE: Sow early in spring in drills 1 inch deep in 24 inch rows. Then thin out to 5 inches apart in the row, when plants are established. Good sandy loam produces the best roots and cultivation is the same as for carrots or parsnips. Salisfy is very hardy and stands cold weather well. Used mainly as a winter vegetable; the roots store well. Plant has a top like green onions, a root like a slim parsnip, and a flavor like oysters, when the roots are cooked.

VARIETIES:—

Mammoth Sandwich Island — Produces large plant about 2 feet tall, with heavy, grassy-looking top. Roots are about 6 inches long, tapering, smooth, dull-white. 140 days.

SPINACH

CULTURE: Spinach grows almost the year round, but Fall and Spring plantings do best. It is adapted to most soils but a rich, light loam is preferred. Sow about 1 inch deep in 18 inch rows, and thin out later to 6 inches apart in the row. Seeds is difficult to germinate if ground is hot and dry. Keep moist, well-manured and cultivated for best results. If given some protection, will stand severe cold weather.

VARIETIES:—

America — All American selection in 1952. A Bloomsdale type, long standing and slow bolting. Unusually dark green, round leaves. Attractive market variety. 45 days.

Bloomsdale Dark Green — This imported strain is more uniform, darker green, and slower-bolting

SPINACH

(Continued)

than regular Bloomsdale Savoy, although a few days later in maturing. Leaves are heavily blistered and crumpled, well-rounded, and glossy dark green. This is a choice shipping variety for Fall or Spring planting. 40 days.

Bloomsdale Longstanding — This imported strain is very slow to bolt to seed, so is used extensively for late Spring plantings which must endure hot weather. Vigorous, compact, and uniform in growth. Leaves are heavily savoyed and crumpled, thick, tender, and of good quality. Fine shipping variety. 45 days.

Bloomsdale Blight Resistant — Sometimes known as **Virginia Savoy**. This strain is resistant to the blight which commonly attacks spinach in some areas in the Fall of the year, and also stands cold weather very well. Yields somewhat less than regular Bloomsdale. Leaves are smoother than Bloomsdale Savoy, and taper to a rounded point, medium green, crumpled. 40 days.

Giant Nobel Smooth Leaf — Used considerably for canning and market. This imported stock is vigorous, but slow bolting, and very heavy-yielding. Leaves are thick, large and broad, have an arrow-head shape with blunt tip. Color is bright green. Quality is good and tender. Easily cleaned because of smooth leaves. 45 days.

New Zealand — Soak seed several hours before planting to speed germination of hard seeds. Not a true spinach, but similar. Thrives in hot weather and needs little moisture. Plant is large and spreading, bears small, thick, pointed leaves which can be picked repeatedly over a long season. Color is medium green. Leaves are tender and well-flavored. 75 days.

Northland — Longstanding, vigorous variety resembling Giant Nobel but with better deep green color and somewhat smoother leaves. Freezer, canner, home and market use. 45 days.

Old Dominion — This is an imported strain resulting from a cross of **Blight Resistant Savoy** with **King of Denmark**, and obtaining the good qualities of both. Longstanding and blight resistant, this variety does well in either Spring or Fall plantings in most localities. Leaves are smoother than Bloomsdale, somewhat pointed, thick, savoyed, crumpled, dark green, and of very good quality. An excellent shipping variety. 42 days.

Viroflay — Very quick growing variety, but also quick to bolt. Large smooth, arrow shaped leaves of medium green color. Used primarily in plastic fresh-pack bags because it is easier to wash and trim than savoyed types. 42 days.

SQUASH

CULTURE: A good rich, well-manured, moist soil produces the best squash. Planting can be made early in the Spring after the ground has warmed up. The vine types or Winter squash should be planted in hills 6 or 8 feet apart each way; the bush or Summer types can be set out in 3 foot rows, 4 feet apart in the row. Insect control is important if good crops are expected. Frequent inspection and dusting is necessary.

SUMMER VARIETIES:—

Caserta — New variety resembling Cocozella, but earlier and heavy yielding, well-flavored, and of uniform type and quality. Light green fruit with smaller dark green stripes. Fruits are somewhat shorter and thicker than Cocozella. Plant is bush type, dwarf and compact, very prolific. 57 days.

Cocozella, Long Type — Standard summer variety with home and market gardeners. Our strain is selected for length and uniformity. Mature fruits will grow to 20 inches long by 4 inches thick, but should be picked about 8 to 10 inches long for best eating-stage. Plant is bush type, spreading, prolific and early. Fruits are alternately striped with light and dark green, smooth skinned. Flesh is white, firm, fine, well-flavored. 60 days.

Early White Bush Scallop — Leading white Summer squash with gardeners. Fruits weigh up to 2½ pounds, measure about 8 inches across by 3 inches deep, but are often picked much smaller for market. Fruits are scalloped on edges, thick-flat, pure white, smooth and attractive. Flesh is white, thick and fine, and of good flavor. 50 days.

Early Yellow Crookneck — Excellent Summer squash for gardeners. Very prolific, early, and uniform. Bush is dwarf, spreading, and vigorous. Fruits mature at 3 lbs., with thickened bowl and tightly crooked neck, heavily warted and golden yellow. Usually picked at about 9 inches long. Flesh is yellow, thick, well-flavored. 50 days.

Early Prolific Straightneck — Shipping variety which is liked by home gardeners as well. Uniform and prolific. Excellent quality. Plants are bushy, spreading, bear heavily in cluster. Fruits are about 12 inches long when mature, and 3½ inches thick at bowl, tapering to a blunt thick end. Smoother than Early Crookneck, straight, creamy yellow. Flesh is pale yellow, well-flavored. 50 days.

Zucchini Black — Also available in Zucchini Gray which has gray-green mottled shell. Black Zucchini is similar to Cocozella but smaller and solid greenish black in color. Fruits are about 10 inches long by 3 inches thick, smooth, straight, cylindrical. Flesh is greenish-white, fine quality. 60 days.

SQUASH

(Continued)

WINTER VARIETIES:—

Banana — Available either in Slate (Blue) or Red, which are the same except for outer color. Banana is fairly popular with home gardeners. Fruit is about 22 inches long by 6 inches thick at maturity, cylindrical, smooth, slate blue in color, with thin hard rind. Flesh is yellow, thick, and of good quality. Plant is vining in growth and vigorous. 115 days.

Butternut — An excellent variety for pies and baking. Fine flavor, with dry, sweet, finely textured meat, yellow-orange in color. Shaped like a dipper gourd but with thick neck and small seed cavity in bulb end. Fruits are about 12 inches long by 5 inches thru bulb. Rind is deep golden, tough, smooth, attractive. Plant is vining, vigorous, early, and productive. 100 days.

Hubbard Improved — Also called **Green Hubbard**. A leading Winter squash variety, keeps well, and has sweet-flavored, thick, dry, orange-yellow flesh. Fruit is a rough football shape, tending more to round than long, and bulging in the middle. Surface is irregular, slightly warted and ribbed, dark green with faint lighter striping toward tip. Plant is vining type. 115 days.

Blue Hubbard — Similar to Green Hubbard in shape, but rind color is slate-blue. Surface is uneven but not warted. Rind is tough. Flesh is good quality. 115 days.

Golden Hubbard — Shaped like Green Hubbard, but a little smaller and earlier. Thickly covered with warts, and more nearly round than the other Hubbards. Outer color is bright orange-red with faint lighter stripes near end. Flesh is thick and sweet. 105 days.

Warted Hubbard — Larger than the other Hubbards and heavily warted. Similar in shape. Very dark green, almost black, in color. Flesh is golden, thick, dry, and sweet. Plant is vining and hardy. 120 days.

Table Queen, Mammoth — Excellent shipping, storing, and home garden variety. Fruits are acorn shaped, measuring about 6½ to 7 inches long by 5 inches thru. Fruit is smooth with uniform ridges, dark green, tough rind. Flesh is bright yellow, thick, tender, and excellent when baked. 75 days. Plant is vining.

Uconn — A bush or dwarf type of Table Queen with early, very prolific, slightly smaller fruits borne in cluster at base of plant. Requires only 3 feet of space in the garden and yields 5 to 6 fruits

SQUASH

Winter Varieties (Continued)

per plant. Fruits are acorn shaped, dark green, about 2/3 the size of Table Queen. 70 days. A very fine, new variety for home gardens.

TOMATOES

CULTURE: Tomatoes should be started in hotbeds early in the year. Sow thinly 1/2 inch deep in 5 inch rows in the hotbed. Soil should be rich, light, and well drained. After danger of frost is past, transplant into the field in trenches three feet apart and about 30 inches between the plants in the row. Place roots and stems well down in the trenches for sturdy growth, and cover with fine, rich soil. To avoid shock in transplanting, set out plants in afternoon and water well. Some varieties are trained to stakes or trellises; some are topped or allowed to run on the ground. For large fruit, suckering and thinning or topping is important. Soil around the plants should be well cultivated and moist during growing season. Days to maturity are figured from time of transplanting.

EARLY SCARLET VARIETIES:—

Bonny Best — Standard early sort for shipping, forcing, and home garden. Vine is medium large, spreading, heavy foliage to protect fruit, not hardy. Fruit is medium size, smooth, solid, uniform globe shape, good quality. 75 days. Fruit color is scarlet red. Weight 6 oz.

Break O Day — Early shipping type, resistant to wilt and nailhead; also free of cracking. Vine is large, open and spreading, with little foliage, prolific. Fruit is good sized, globe shaped, smooth, orange-scarlet, and of good flavor. 70 days. Weight 7 oz.

Earliana — Early home and market garden type. Vine is open and sparse in growth. Fruit is medium-small, flattened, smooth, and meaty. About 3 inches across. Color is rich scarlet. 65 days. 5 oz.

Queens — Introduced in 1951 by Rutgers University, as a medium-large, early, market tomato from crossing Rutgers and Valiant, which gives it size, earliness and wilt resistance. Fruits are deep scarlet, thick fleshed and firm. Weight about 6 ounces. 74 days from plants.

Stokesdale — All purpose variety of deserved popularity. Vine is well foliated, semi-erect, heavy, and productive. Fruit is medium, bright scarlet, round, solid, smooth. 270 days. Weight 6 oz.

Lakeland — A good green-wrap shipping variety for the South. Vines are vigorous, resistant to heat. Fruits are about 5 oz. and globe-shaped, free from

TOMATOES

(Continued)

cracking, small-stemmed, attractive scarlet skin, ship well. 75 days.

MAIN CROP SCARLET VARIETIES:—

Beefsteak — Also known as **Red Ponderosa** and **Crimson Cushion**, is used by gardeners wanting large crimson tomatoes. Vine is large and spreading, light green. Fruits are very large, flat, weigh 1 pound or more, fine for slicing. Color is scarlet. 95 days.

Greater Baltimore — Standard canning type. Vines are very productive and vigorous in growth. Fruits are bright scarlet, smooth, large but flattened, weigh about 6 oz., have pronounced cavity. 80 days.

Marglobe — All-purpose popular variety. Foliage is heavy, erect, protective, dark green. Fruits are deep red, thick and solid, smooth, and weigh about 7 oz. Shape is globular. 80 days.

Pritchard, Scarlet Topper — Shipping and canning type of excellent quality. Plants are bushy and self-topping, with protective foliage. Variety is rust and wilt resistant. Fruits are round, medium scarlet, thick and smooth, weigh about 6 oz. 80 days.

Rutgers — Fine variety for canning and shipping. Plant is wilt-resistant, productive. Foliage is deep scarlet, thick and firm, with small seed cavity, weighs about 6 oz. 85 days.

Southland — Good shipping and garden variety for the South. Resistant to wilt, collar rot, and early blight. Plant is hardy and productive. Fruits are about 6 oz., somewhat oblate, bright red, smooth. 85 days.

Stone, New Improved — An all-purpose tomato of good quality. Vines are large, dense, protective, hardy, and very productive. Fruits are large, deep flat, dark red, firm, solid, smooth. Somewhat susceptible to blossom-end rot. Weighs about 8 ozs. 85 days.

EARLY PINK VARIETIES:—

June Pink — Similar to Earliana except in color, and popular in the South for home gardens and early shipping. Vines are open and spreading. Fruit is medium, weighs 5 to 6 oz., smooth, slightly flattened, pink in color. 70 days.

Louisiana Pink — A wilt-resistant pink variety that is popular in southern gardens. Vines are open and spreading in growth. Fruits are dep flat, medium sized, smooth, pink, weigh about 6 oz. 78 days.

TOMATOES

(Continued)

MAIN CROP PINK VARIETIES:—

Brimmer — Also called **Pink Ponderosa**. A large, home garden type of good mild flavor. Plants are very large, open, sprawling. Fruits are deep flat in shape, broad and thick, fleshy, somewhat ribbed and roughened, deep pink. Fruits often weigh up to 2 lbs. 90 days.

Dwarf Champion — Also called **Tree Tomato** because of its short, thick stems which are self-supporting and tree-like. Used in home gardens but does not yield heavily. Fruits are deep pink, somewhat flattened, medium-small, smooth and thick. Fruits weigh about 4 ounces. 85 days.

Gulf State Market — A green-wrap variety which is also used for gardening and canning in the South. Plants are large, open and branching, light green. Fruits are globular, smooth and thick, deep pink when ripe, and weigh about 6 oz. 85 days.

Oxheart — Used only for home and local market garden because of tenderness. Produces large, distinctive, heart-shaped fruits which are pink-fleshed, thick, mild-flavored, weighing from 1 to 2 lbs. 90 days.

YELLOW VARIETIES:—

Golden Queen — Standard home garden, yellow tomato. Plants are large, tend to spread out as they grow. Fruits are golden yellow, thick but flat, weigh about 8 ounces. Flesh is yellow and mild in flavor. 85 days.

Jubilee — Choice home garden type of orange-yellow tomato. Plants are small and branching. Fruits are about 7 ounces, almost round, solid and meaty, mild and well-flavored. Color is deep-orange throughout. 80 days.

Sunray — An introduction by USDA, which resembles Jubilee in golden orange color, but is resistant to wilt. Mildly acid, well flavored, thick-meated, fruits average 7 ounces in weight, almost round, smooth and uniform. 80 days.

Yellow Ponderosa — Large yellow tomato like Ponderosa except in color. Fruits are large and flattened, somewhat rough, weigh about 1 lb. or more. Plants are spreading and somewhat wilt-resistant. 90 days.

PICKLING OR SMALL-FRUITED TYPES:—

Golden Husk — Also called **Strawberry Tomato**. Not a true tomato, but a type of Physalis which is

TOMATOES

(Continued)

grown for ornament by some, and for pies and preserves by others. Plants are trailing. Fruits are small, round, yellow, enclosed in papery husk, measure less than 1 inch in diameter. 95 days.

Red Cherry — Also available in **Yellow Cherry**. Small scarlet-fruited type, borne in heavy clusters on the large, rank-growing plants. Fruits are about the size of a cherry, and are used in preserves. 75 days.

Red Pear — Also available in **Yellow Pear**. Small pear-shaped novelty tomatoes used in pickling and preserving. Fruit is about 2 inches long, and grows in heavy clusters on the vines. 75 days.

Red Plum — Also available in **Yellow Plum**. Eaten raw or used in preserves. Fruits are small oval, plum-shaped, and borne in clusters on the large, spreading vines. 75 days.

TURNIP

CULTURE: Turnips may be grown in the Spring or in the Fall, but do better when planted late in the year — July and August. Light, moist, rich soil will permit rapid, deep growth needed for quality production. Sow in 18 to 20 inch rows, and thin out later to 4 or 5 inches apart in the row. Fall turnips may be taken up and stored all winter in cool cellar or pit.

VARIETIES:—

Long White Cowhorn — Has large tops with deeply-cut leaves. Roots are 10 to 12 inches long, tapering, white with green crown which grows partly out of ground. Flesh is white and well-flavored. This variety is grown chiefly for stock feed. 75 days.

Pomeranean White Globe — Grown for table use and for stock feed. Has large tops with coarse cut leaves. Roots are round, white, smooth and firm, about 5 inches in diameter. Flesh is white and crisp, well-flavored. 75 days.

Purple Top Strap Leaf — Early, productive, flat type for home gardener and market. Tops are small and compact. Roots are deep flat, about 3 inches in diameter, upper-half purple and lower-half white. Quality is very good; flesh is white and fine. 45 days.

Purple Top White Globe — Standard table turnip for all-purpose production. Our strain is early and uniform. Quality is excellent. Tops are erect, large, dark green, and cut leaved. Roots are round, smooth, upper-half purple and lower-half white, about 4

TURNIP

(Continued)

inches in diameter. Flesh is fine-grained, white, and crisp. 58 days.

Seventop — Grown mainly for greens in the South. Doesn't produce an edible tuber. Grows rapidly, is hardy and stands thru southern winters without protection. Leaves are tender and abundant. 45 days.

Shogoin — A Japanese foliage turnip which produces edible roots as well as fine tops for greens, making it very popular with Southern gardeners. Tops are about 20 inches tall, tender, light green, and strap-leaved. Roots are white, oval, smooth, about 4 inches thru. Flesh is crisp and white, well-flavored. 45 days.

RUTABAGA

CULTURE: Same as for Turnips but must be sown earlier.

VARIETIES:—

American Yellow Purple Top — Standard variety with home gardeners. Yields well and stores well after harvest. Tops are large and vigorous, deeply cut. Roots are almost round, about 6 inches across, upper-half deep purple and lower-half yellow. Flesh is pale yellow, firm, well-flavored. 90 days.

Golden Neckless — Similar to American Purple Top but smaller, earlier, and more uniform in quality. Roots have little or no neck, measure 4 to 5 inches across, with purple crowns and buff bottoms. Flesh is golden, fine-grained, and sweet. 85 days.

WATERMELON

CULTURE: A light, well drained soil produces the best melons. Most varieties will not produce satisfactorily in heavy clay soils. After the ground has warmed up in the Spring, plant in hills 6 to 8 feet apart each way, and thin out to two plants per hill after the vines are established. Melons should be well-fertilized, and rotted manure worked into each hill or liquid manure applied during growth works best.

VARIETIES:—

Blacklee, Wilt Resistant — Good shipping type, with tough rind and attractive appearance. Melon is nearly oval, smooth and symmetrical, with greenish-black rind. Black seeded. Flesh is bright red, crisp and solid, very sweet. Weight is about 30 pounds. 85 days.

WATERMELON

(Continued)

Congo (46-40) — The new USDA melon with resistance to anthracnose and less tendency to gourd-neck. A dependable producer of top quality melons which have tough rinds to prevent damage in shipping. Quality, size, and shape resemble **Garrison**, but Congo is darker green striped, and has smaller seeds. Flesh is very sweet, rich red, and crisp. Seed is tan mottled. 90 days.

Dixie Queen White Seed — Excellent shipping variety, with alternate light and dark green striping. Rind is tough. Shape is oval. Flesh is bright red, crisp, sweet. Seed is white. Size is about 30 lbs. Matures in about 85 days. Also available in wilt-resistant stock.

Ice Box — An individual-serving size which deserves popularity. Melon is round and the size of a bowling ball, weighs about 7 lbs. Plant is very prolific and early. Fruit color is pale green, faintly mottled. Flesh is bright red, crisp, well-flavored. 70 days.

Early Kansas — Popular in the middle West for local market melons. Melons are almost round, very dark green with irregular light stripes. Rind is fairly thick. Flesh is rich red, well-flavored. Weight is about 30 lbs. Matures in 85 days. Seed is brownish-red.

Florida Giant or Black Diamond — Leading all-purpose melon, popular with Southern gardeners especially. Round like a cannonball, which it is sometimes called. Rind is tough, greenish black. Flesh is dark red, firm, and sweet. Seed is black. Weight is about 40 lbs., but can be forced to 80 or 90 lbs. by special care. 95 days.

Garrison — A very fine local market and home garden melon, but not a distant shipper. Flavor, texture, and color of flesh makes this a really quality melon. Weight is up to 70 lbs. Fruit is long with blunt ends, oblong shaped, with alternate light and dark green stripes. Flesh is rich red, tender, and melting. 90 days. Seed is dull white, with brown smears on sides.

Golden Honey, Long Luscious — A yellow-meated variety of fine quality. Shape is oblong. Rind is dark green, mottled with darker green. Flesh is golden yellow, sweet, and fine. Seed is white. Weight is about 20 lbs. 90 days.

WATERMELON

(Continued)

Hawkesbury, Wilt Resistant — Light colored Irish Grey type with wilt resistance. Outer color is light green or gray. Rind is fairly tough. Flesh is dark pink, fine, and good. Seed is dark brown. Size is about 35 lbs. Shape is long and slender. 90 days.

Irish Grey — Long, light gray, shipping and home garden type, with tough rind. Pink fleshed. Good quality. Weight about 30 lbs. White seded. 90 days.

Kleckley Sweet Improved No. 6 — Sometimes called **Wondermelon**. This is an improved, wilt-resistant type of the old Kleckley Sweet. Excellent flavor makes this popular with home garden and local markets. Size is long and cylindrical, very dark green rind with thin creases running lengthwise. Not a distance shipper. Seed is white. Fruit is bright red, tender, very sweet. Size is about 40 lbs. 90 days.

New Hampshire Midget — All American in 1951, this is a small icebox red meated type 6" in diameter, nearly round, dark green, mottled and striped. Black seed. Weighs around 4 pounds. 70 days.

Stone Mountain No. 5 Wilt Resistant — Like the old Stone Mountain, but more uniform and wilt resistant. Seeds are white, spotted with black. Fruits are near-round. Rind is tough and permits distance shipping. Melon color is dark green with light veining. Flesh is bright red, tender, fine flavored. Weighs about 30 lbs. 85 days.

Tom Watson Cut Red — An improved type of the old Tom Watson, with bright red flesh and blue-green rind. Fruit size is about 30 to 35 lbs., large and long, cylindrical, medium green with darker veining. Rind is thin and tough for shipping. Flesh is deep red and sweet, somewhat coarse. Seeds are brown. 95 days.

Fairfax — Wilt and anthracnose resistant type from USDA, very much like Garrison in color, size, and appearance. Thin tough rind for shipping, red flesh of high sugar content. Weight around 40 lbs., very productive. Seed is tan motled. 85 days.

HERBS

CULTURE: Herbs are plants whose leaves and seeds are used to flavor, season, or garnish foods and drinks. Some are grown indoors and other outdoors. Some are gathered fresh and others are gathered in the Fall for curing before use. Brief characteristics of the more important sorts are given below.

HERBS

(Continued)

ANNUAL VARIETIES:—

Anise — Leaves are used in salads. Seeds have an aromatic flavor used in candy and cookies.

Basil, Sweet — Leaves have a spicy flavor used in stews and soups.

Borage — Leaves are used to flavor and garnish salads and drinks.

Coriander — Seeds are large and spicy, used in baking and beverages.

Dill — Branches and seeds are used in pickles; the young stalks and leaves are used to flavor fish and meat dishes.

Savory, Summer — Entire plant is used in salads, dressings, soups, and teas. Has pleasing aromatic flavor.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES:—

Balm — Leaves have lemon scent, used in drinks and perfume.

Catnip — Has mintlike flavor used as a tonic for cats and in teas.

Fennel, Sweet — Greatly esteemed as flavoring in sauces and soups.

Horehound — Leaves contain an oil used in candy and medicines.

Lavender — Pleasant fragrance of dried leaves is preserved in sachets and perfume.

Marjoram, Sweet — Aromatic leaves are used in dressings, soups, and salads, and for seasoning meats.

Rosemary — Pungent leaves are used in flavoring meats and soups.

Sage, Broad Leaf — Popular ingredient in dressings, soups, gravies. Dried leaves have pleasant aroma and flavor.

Thyme, Sweet — Leaves have sharp aroma and are used to flavor dressings, soups, gravies, and salads.

BIENNIAL VARIETIES:—

Caraway — Pungent seeds are used by bakeries for flavoring.

GARDEN GUIDE

Maturity periods vary in different seasons, soils, and climates. Figures below represent average maturities only.

| KIND | Rate of Planting | Amount for 1 Acre | Spacing (Inches) | Weeks to Maturity |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Artichoke Seed | $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. | 6 x 24 | 2 Years |
| “ Plants | 1000 from 2 Oz. | 5000 | 24 x 40 | 1 Year |
| Asparagus Seed | 2 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 4 Lbs. | 4 x 24 | 3 Years |
| “ Plants | 400 from 1 Oz. | 5000 | 24 x 48 | 1 Year |
| Beans, Green and Wax | 1 Lb. to 100 Ft. | 60 Lbs. | 6 x 24 | 8 |
| “ Pole | $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. to 100 Ft. | 30 Lbs. | 36 x 36 | 10 |
| “ Limas | 1 Lb. to 100 Ft. | 60 Lbs. | 6 x 24 | 12 |
| Beet, Swiss Chard | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 6 Lbs. | 4 x 20 | 8 |
| “ Stock, Mangel | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 6 Lbs. | 4 x 20 | 16 |
| Broccoli Seed | $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 4 Oz. | 18 x 24 | 12 |
| “ Plants | 3000 from 1 Oz. | 12,000 | 18 x 24 | 8 |
| Brussel Sprouts Seeds | $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 5 Oz. | 15 x 30 | 18 |
| “ “ Plants | 3000 from 1 Oz. | 12,000 | 15 x 30 | 12 |
| Cabbage Seed | $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 2 Lbs. | 18 x 24 | 16 to 21 |
| “ Plants | 3000 from 1 Oz. | 12,000 | 18 x 24 | 10 to 15 |
| Carrot | $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 3 Lbs. | 4 x 20 | 10 |
| Cauliflower Seed | $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 2 Lbs. | 24 x 30 | 16 to 20 |
| “ Plants | 3000 from 1 Oz. | 8000 | 24 x 30 | 10 to 14 |
| Celery, Celeriac | $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 5 Oz. | 4 x 24 | 25 |
| “ Plants | 7000 from 1 Oz. | 30,000 | 6 x 30 | 14 |
| Chicory | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 5 Lbs. | 4 x 30 | 15 |
| Collard Seed | $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 2 Lbs. | 18 x 24 | 13 |
| “ Plants | 2000 from 1 Oz. | 12,000 | 18 x 24 | 9 |
| Corn, Sweet | $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. to 100 Ft. | 10 to 14 Lbs. | 12 x 36 | 11 to 14 |
| “ Pop | $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. to 100 Ft. | 8 Lbs. | 8 x 36 | 14 |
| Corn Salad | $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. to 100 Ft. | 12 Lbs. | 4 x 16 | 8 |
| Cress | 2 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 10 Lbs. | 4 x 16 | 8 |
| Cucumber | 1 Oz. to 50 Hills | 3 Lbs. | 36 x 48 | 9 to 10 |
| Dandelion | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 6 Lbs. | 6 x 20 | 9 to 12 |
| Dill | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 5 Lbs. | 6 x 24 | 10 |
| Egg Plant Seed | $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. | 24 x 36 | 20 |
| “ Plants | 1000 from 1 Oz. | 7000 | 24 x 36 | 12 |
| Endive | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 4 Lbs. | 10 x 24 | 13 to 14 |
| Fennel | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 4 Lbs. | 6 x 24 | 9 |

GARDEN GUIDE

(Continued)

| KIND | Rate of Planting | Amount for 1 Acre | Spacing (Inches) | Weeks to Maturity |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Kale Seed | $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 4 Lbs. | 16 x 24 | 9 |
| " Plants | 3000 from 1 Oz. | 12,000 | 18 x 24 | 5 |
| Kohlrabi | $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 4 Lbs. | 8 x 24 | 9 |
| Leek | $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 4 Lbs. | 6 x 20 | 18 |
| Lettuce | $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 3 Lbs. | 10 x 24 | 7 to 12 |
| Muskmelon | 1 Oz. to 60 Hills | 3 Lbs. | 60 x 60 | 13 to 17 |
| Mustard | $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 4 Lbs. | 6 x 20 | 6 to 10 |
| Okra | 2 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 8 Lbs. | 18 x 24 | 9 |
| Onion Seed | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 4 Lbs. | 4 x 24 | 20 to 24 |
| " Plants | 200 to 100 Ft. | 40,000 | 4 x 24 | 12 to 16 |
| " Sets | $1\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs. to 100 Ft. | 350 Lbs. | 4 x 24 | 15 |
| Parsley | $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 4 Lbs. | 5 x 18 | 9 to 12 |
| Parsnip | $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 3 Lbs. | 5 x 24 | 14 |
| Peanuts | 1 Lb. to 30 Hills | 30 Lbs. | 18 x 30 | 16 |
| Peas | 1 Lb. to 100 Ft. | 120 Lbs. | 4 x 30 | 8 to 11 |
| Pepper Seed | $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 2 Lbs. | 18 x 30 | 20 |
| " Plants | 1000 from 1 Oz. | 10,000 | 18 x 30 | 12 |
| Potatoes, Seed | 8 Lbs. to 100 Ft. | 600 Lbs. | 15 x 36 | 10 to 14 |
| Pumpkin | 1 Oz. to 30 Hills | 4 Lbs. | 84 x 96 | 16 |
| Radish | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 10 Lbs. | 3 x 12 | 4 to 8 |
| Rhubarb Seed | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 3 Lbs. | 12 x 30 | 2 Years |
| " Roots | 40 to 100 Ft. | 3500 | 36 x 48 | 1 Year |
| Rutabaga | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 3 Lbs. | 5 x 24 | 13 |
| Sage | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 5 Lbs. | 6 x 24 | 11 |
| Salsify | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 8 Lbs. | 5 x 24 | 16 |
| Sorrel | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 10 Lbs. | 4 x 20 | 9 |
| Spinach | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 10 Lbs. | 6 x 20 | 6 to 8 |
| Squash, Bush | 1 Oz. to 40 Hills | 4 Lbs. | 36 x 48 | 7 to 10 |
| " Vine | 1 Oz. to 25 Hills | 3 Lbs. | 60 x 80 | 12 to 16 |
| Sunflower | 4 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 8 Lbs. | 12 x 36 | 12 |
| Sweet Potato Plants | 80 to 100 Ft. | 14,000 | 12 x 36 | 12 |
| Tobacco Seed | $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 2 Oz. | 36 x 36 | 28 |
| " Plants | 4000 from 1 Oz. | 5000 | 36 x 36 | 18 |
| Tomato Seed | $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz. to 100 Ft. | 2 Lbs. | 36 x 36 | 20 |
| " Plants | 2000 from 1 Oz. | 5000 | 36 x 36 | 14 |
| Turnip | 1 Oz. to 100 Ft. | 2 Lbs. | 4 x 20 | 8 to 12 |
| Watermelon | 1 Oz. to 30 Hills | 4 Lbs. | 60 x 80 | 10 to 12 |



Plant garden seeds with a 40-year purity proof

For over forty years U. S. Seed Co. has supplied the finest garden seed in America. U. S. Brand Seeds are grown under **careful supervision and constant inspection**. Every pound that enters the warehouse is further inspected and laboratory tested to insure **fresh, clean, high-germinating quality** before shipment.

SPECIALIST GROWERS OF
SEED BEANS, GARDEN PEAS AND
HYBRID SWEET CORN SEED



U. S. BRAND

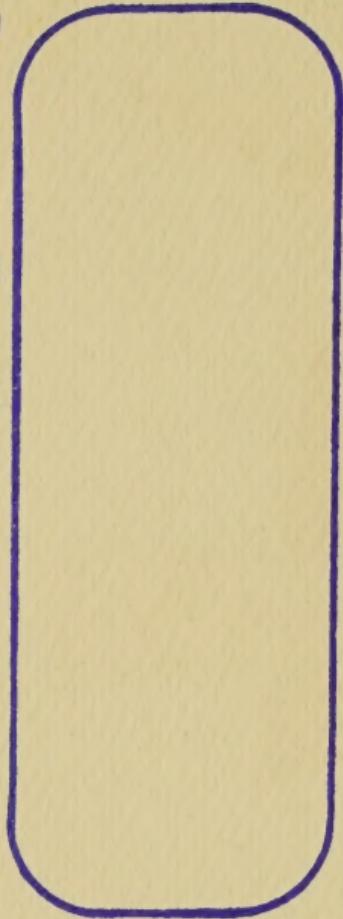
GARDEN



SEEDS



YOUR DEALER IS



Postmaster: Form 3547 Requested

PLACE
STAMP
HERE